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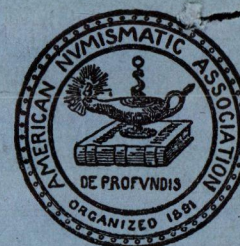
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No. 12

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**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

DECEMBER 1932



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A Brief History of Wampum

By ARTHUR WOODWARD, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association,
Los Angeles, Cal., August 20 to 26, 1932.)

In presenting this paper to the numismatists and other interested students of primitive currency the writer wishes to state clearly at the outset that this is not to be construed as a full and complete history of the subject. To write such a paper would necessitate a thick volume and entail a great deal of research at home and abroad.

However, in these few pages it is to be hoped that some new thoughts regarding wampum, that so-called Indian money, may present themselves to those interested in the subject. The facts concerning this shell commodity, currency, ornament, and mnemonic reminder have been garnered from many sources, principally from reprints of contemporary documents of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. ~~Where necessary~~, these documents have been quoted verbatim.

It is the belief of the author that there are more general misconceptions and erroneous ideas concerning wampum, its origin and uses than any other feature of the Indo-European culture. We have heard that wampum is Indian money. The majority of numismatists and many students of American history and Indian ethnology believe this to be true. Let us first discuss the terminology of wampum to see how accurate this statement is.

First of all, what does wampum mean?

Wampum, according to the "Handbook of the American Indian," is the contracted form of New England Algonquin wampum peak, wampumpeage, or wampompeag, expressed phonetically wanpanpiak or wanbanbiag, the component lexical elements of which are wamp, for wamb, a derivative of wab (being) white; umpe or ompe, for anbi or anpi, a string (of shell beads); ak or ag, the grammatic sign of the animate plural. As the native expression was too cumbersome for ready utterance by the New England colonists, the sentence word was divided by them into wampum and peak or peage, regardless of the exact line of phonetic division between the component and lexical elements of the expression.

It will be noted that there is no reference to money or currency or any suggestion of a medium of exchange in the foregoing definition.

Briefly stated, the term wampum means literally "a string of white shell beads." No mention is made in this definition of the purple or black beads which were deemed the most valuable during the period wampum was considered as a currency in Colonial America.

Why then, if this wampumpeak was a native American currency did it not bear some commercial connotation?

The answer is, that the idea of fixed values for certain types of shell beads in various colors did not originate with the Indians, and for that reason wampum cannot be truthfully called Indian money.

In primitive times the Indians of North America living along the sea coast on both sides of the continent made use of sea shells and parts of shells as ornaments. Of this there can be no doubt. However, with the

exception of certain California tribes, we have no definite records of any of the tribesmen who, when first contacted by the whites, had any system of fixed currency. Shells were exchanged for other objects, it is true, but dressed buck skins, arrow heads, bows, pipes, canoes, baskets, feathers, paint and every other item of material culture used by our first Americans served equally well as media of exchange.

This was particularly true on the Atlantic coast. To the writer's knowledge, no specimens of the type of beads used so extensively in Colonial times and well into the nineteenth century by both the Indians and the Europeans in America have ever been found on pre-European or strictly pre-historic sites, or cemeteries of the aborigines of this continent. As a matter of fact, all indications, material and documentary, point to a European Colonial origin of the use and spread of wampum.

We can with almost certainty claim wampum, as we know it, as a Dutch innovation, and for very good reasons, as we shall see presently. Unfortunately, the records of the tiny Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, which crouched like a scared thing on the southernmost tip of Manhattan Island about 1613, have been lost or are buried in the archives of Holland.

Consequently, we cannot record in this paper the first written evidences of the introduction of the idea of using shell currency in New Amsterdam. We do know, however, from many references in the hundreds of letter exchanged between the various governors of the new colony and the directors of the West India Company, sponsors of the infant commercial post in the New World, that this wampum, or shell currency created by themselves for use among themselves and their red and white neighbors proved a thorn in the side of internecine commerce and a constant source of worry to the inhabitants of New Netherland.

One of the earliest references to this commodity and one which should carry weight, is that recorded by Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, who, in writing of the occurrences of the years 1627-28, notes the friendly advances made by the Dutch to establish trade relations between the young English colony of Plymouth and that of New Amsterdam in the following statement.

"But that which turned most to their profits, in time, was an entrance into the trade of Wampampeake; for now they bought about 50 lb. worth of it of them; they told them how vendable it was at their forte Orania; and did perswade them they would find it so at Kenebec; and so it came to pass in time, though at first it stuck, and it was 2 years before they could put of this small quantity, till ye inland people knew it; and afterwards they could scarce ever get enough for them for many years together . . . And strange it was to see the great alteration it made in a few years among ye Indeans themselves; for all the Indeans of these partes & ye Massachusetts, had none or very little of it, but ye sachems & some spetiall persons that wore a little of it for ornamente. Only it was made & kept amonge ye Nariganssets & Pequents, which grew rich & potent by it, and these people were poore & begerly and had no use of it. Neither did the English of this plantation or any other in ye land, till now that they had knowledg of it from ye Dutch, so much as know what it was, much less ye was a comoditie of that worth & valew. But after it grue thus to be a comoditie in these parts, these Indeans fell into it also, and to learne how to make it; for ye Narigan-sets doe geather ye shells of which yey make it from their shore. And it hath now continued a current comoditie aboute this 20. years, and it may prove a drugg in time. In ye mean time it makes ye Indeans of these parts rich & power full and also pround thereby; and fills them with peeces, powder, and shote, which no laws can restraine and by reason of ye bassness of sundry unworthy persons, both English, Dutch & French, which may turne to ye ruine of many."

It will be noted that Governor Bradford expressly remarks upon the difficulty the English had in disposing of this initial shipment of wampum to the Indians of the Massachusetts and Connecticut coast, indicating most clearly the utter lack of familiarity of those tribesmen with this new medium of exchange. It was two years before the Indians realized the value of these shell beads as ornaments. And after that the craze for the purple and white

beads spread like wildfire and in a relatively short time the fad had spread to Canada and through upper New York. In fact, the Dutch had already been distributing the beads among the Iroquois and the Hudson River tribes prior to their contact with the English.

To Isaac de Razieres, Treasurer of New Netherland, in the year 1627, then, must go the credit for the introduction of wampum into New England proper, just seven years after the founding of Plymouth colony and later the inhabitants of that region dubbed this innovation the "devil's work and money."

We have remarked that wampum is a contraction of a New England Algonquian term. The Dutch did not refer to the beads by this name alone but used instead the term "sewan," spelled variously "zewant," "seawant" and "siwan." This word is derived from the Narraganset word meaning "scattered," referring to the loose beads; in other words, to the first method of distributing these beads, which was by the handful, or a certain number which, given by the handful, were later strung at the owner's discretion.

Long Island, the center of early wampum manufacture, where the bulk of the shells suitable to the best grade of this odd currency were found, was often referred to as "Sewan-hacky" or "Land where the wampum is made."

Having touched briefly upon the definition of this term, let us now consider the shells from which the wampum was made. Just any old shell will not do. Wampum beads must be made of certain kinds of shells, and these grew along the shores of Long Island and the New England coast.

There were two kinds of beads. One, the most valuable, ranged in color from a greyish blue to a deep rich dark purple, so dark in fact, that at times it appeared almost black. These beads are termed variously as grey, blue, purple or black wampum. They were made from the purple part of the hard clam (*Venus mercenaria*), known also as the quahaug or "hen." The purple portion of each shell made from one to two beads. During the entire history of the use of wampum the purple beads maintained their supremacy. They were harder to make and, consequently, more valuable.

The white beads were manufactured from the periwinkle (*Pyrula varica*) and *P. canaliculata*, or winkle. These beads of both colors varied in diameter from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch and were from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in length.

In the early days of the industry the Dutch farmers on Long Island, Staten Island and the New Jersey shore turned out great quantities of the stuff. The presence of the right kind of shells at certain spots on the Long Island coast was made a selling point in real estate sales talk made by Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Secretary of the Province, in a pamphlet written by him in 1650, entitled "Information Relative to the Taking Up Land in New Netherland in the Form of Colonies or Private Boweries."

He was speaking specifically of a certain point of land jutting into Gardiner's Bay when he wrote: "This point is also well adapted to secure the trade of the Indians in Wampum (the mine of New Netherland), since in and about the above mentioned sea and the islands therein situate, lie the cockles whereof Wampum is made from which great profit could be realized by those who would plant a Colonie or hamlet on the aforesaid hook for the cultivation of land for raising all sorts of cattle, for fishing and the Wampum trade."

Later, when Holland ceded New Netherland to the English, beginning with certain cessions of land on Long Island, the Dutch settlers complained bitterly of this surrender of valuable territory, saying they would lose the wampum-making industry and compel them "to eat out of the Englishman's hand."

Now as to the reason for the necessity of the Dutch using wampum as a medium of exchange. The question might well be asked, why should any European nation of that day be forced to utilize such a crude form of currency when minted coins were the accepted money of the day among civilized nations?

The answer is, there were no small silver coins in active circulation among the settlers of New Amsterdam. Holland, the mother country, absolutely refused to permit the founders of the colony to import the minted currency into New Netherland. This was the main reason why the people of New Amsterdam were forced to develop their own system of currency, which, in turn, might also be used as a common medium of exchange with the Indians.

As early as 1649, perhaps earlier, the Directors of the West India Company wrote to Director Peter Stuyvesant, concerning this matter of small coins.

"You think," they said, "that if 10,000 florin in small coins could be sent there, it might be advisable to drive the wampum gradually out of the country, but your own judgment must tell you that in our present financial situation is cannot be done, the more so as we are much troubled by our inability to supply the provisions which you so urgently called for. If we do not receive the proceeds from the sale of the hides, we shall be obliged, to leave your requisitions unfilled."

Later in March, 1651, the directors wrote again concerning this matter, which seemed to be of such vital importance to the economic life in the little hamlet of New Amsterdam.

"So far it has been beyond our means to comply with your request to send you a large amount of money in small coin for the benefit of the public and it is equally impracticable to compel the traders agreeable to your second proposition, to pay the duty of 8 p. ct. in cash and thus bring small coin to New Netherland . . ."

Eight years after this the agitation for silver coins was greater than ever, but the company remained adamant in its refusal to supply the colonists with silver and stubbornly insisted the only thing to be done was to reduce wampum generally.

This is explained in a letter written February, 1659, by the directors to Stuyvesant, in which they said:

"The arguments you use why wampum is not reduced generally but only in the Company's office, do not appear to us well founded or sufficient, for we are quite certain and cannot arrive at any other conclusion, than that the general reduction will cheapen all commodities and goods and therefore the laborer and the people generally will profit more by it, than the natives. Anyway the general reduction is necessary, so that it cannot be cried down still more, for at the present it has yet to serve in the place of silver and gold coin as change between individuals.

Although Director Stuyvesant says in his private letter that it would be more desirable, if coin could be brought to New Netherland, we see as yet no chance for it, there being many more places in the world where this kind of currency is not to be found, as for instance among the people along the Gold Coast of Africa, where for want of it they make shift with some kinds of dress goods or small shells or other objects of little value, which for all that has quite as good a circulation, for anything will pass as currency in trade, as long as value is placed upon and benefit derived from it. Even if we saw any chance and had the means to bring coin into the country, we see no way of keeping it there, especially as long as so much is lost on the return cargoes from there. The experience in Brazil has taught us the same lesson for notwithstanding that the gold and silver coins were made 25 to 30 p. ct. lighter, specie could not be held there, but was exported. As we said before, we see therefore no other or better way than to prevent a further crying down of wampum by a general reduction of it. We have resolved to direct you to do this there without delay, for you will undoubtedly discover, that the wampum is held at a higher value and therefore the tradesmen and the farm-laborer will be better satisfied and encouraged thereby."

Thus we see the situation confronting the Dutch colonists from the beginning. They had to use some medium of exchange, and shell beads, smaller, finer than the heavy, crude ones of the coastal tribes then in use as ornaments were the first things to suggest themselves to the newcomers. It may be that the suggestion had come direct from Holland with the first shipload of colonists. Evidently, the use of cowry shells in Africa was familiar to the officials of the West India Company, and the idea was simply transplanted to America. At any rate, wampum became established as the currency of New Netherland, to the detriment and annoyance of merchants and townspeople alike.

Had it been the simple matter of exchanging these shell beads with the

Indians only, obtaining in return the rich harvest of beaver, and other valuable pelts, the matter might have been speedily adjusted. However, such was not the case. The small beads must be used by the Dutch themselves in their trade with one another. They had to buy their commodities of everyday life with the shell money. They had to buy their furs with wampum and trade goods. The trade goods must be purchased in Holland with furs, and it was a fight to keep the wampum values balanced with the silver standard of Holland in order to obtain fair prices for their furs when they were sold in open market in Europe.

Ordinance after ordinance was passed by the Director and Council of New Netherland in desperate efforts to keep wampum values level. Here are some of the ordinances. The first one, which appears in "Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland 1638-1674," published by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1868, states:

"Whereas very bad Wampum is at present circulating here, and payment is made in nothing but rough, unpolished stuff which is brought thither from other places where it is 50 per cent cheaper than it is paid out here, and the good, polished Wampum commonly called Manhattan Wampum is wholly put out of sight or exported which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this country, in order to provide in time therefore, we do therefore for the public good interdict and forbid, all persons of what state, quality or condition so ever they may be to receive payment, or to pay out, any unpolished Wampum during the next month of May except at Five for one stiver, and that strung, and there after that Six beads for one stiver. Whosoever shall be found to have acted contrary hereinto shall provisionally forfeit the Wampum which is paid out and 10 Guilders for the Poor, and both payer and payee are alike liable. The well polished Wampum shall remain at its price as before, to wit, Four for one stiver, provided it be strung."

The guilder at that time was worth twenty stivers or about forty cents.

At first wampum was dispensed loose or strung haphazardly, and since the beads were hard to make with simple equipment the beads were not at all even. Some were undrilled, other ragged and illy formed. In an effort to standardize the shell currency and make the stuff precious in the eyes of the public ordinances were passed regulating the manufacture of the wampum.

In November, 1647, an ordinance was passed which stated:

"Resolved and concluded in Council at Fort Amsterdam, that until further Order, the loose wampum shall continue current and in circulation; only that in the meanwhile all imperfect, broken and unpierced beads can be picked out, which are declared Bullion, and shall meantime, be received at the Company's counting house as heretofore. Provided that the Company or anyone on its part, shall in return, be at the liberty to trade therewith among the Merchants or other Inhabitants, or in larger parcels as may be agreed upon and stipulated by any individual or on behalf of the company."

However, the years passed and wampum remained as a medium of exchange, during which time the Indians on the coast and the Dutch farmers during the long winter months continued to manufacture the beads in great quantities, and a great deal of imperfect wampum crept into circulation. Nor was that the only evil. Counterfeiters plyed their nefarious trade. Beads of horn, wood, glass, bone and stone began to appear, to the detriment of the good, sound shell money.

In May, 1650, the Director and Council of New Netherland, taking cognizance of the evils threatening the wampum currency, took refuge in a new law.

"Whereas we have by experience and for a long time seen the decline and daily depreciation of the loose Wampum among which are circulating many without holes, & half finished; also some Stone, Bone, Glass, Muscle-shells, Horn, yea even of Wood and Broken beads, together with the manifold complaints of the Inhabitants that they cannot go to the

market with such Wampum, nor obtain any commodities, not even a small loaf of white Bread or pot of Beer from the Traders, Bakers or Tapsters for loose Wampum, wherein wishing to provide according to our best knowledge for this time, we have for the promotion of the Trade, and the general good of the People, resolved and concluded, that from henceforward no more loose Wampum shall be current, or good pay unless it be strung on a cord, as has been the common custom heretofore; in order hereby to prevent the further importation of all lump and unperforated Wampum and establish some difference between the Commercial Wampum and strung Wampum so as in the future to obviate all Misunderstanding the Honble Director and Council aforesaid do Ordain that the commercial shall pass and be good pay as heretofore to wit, Six White or Three Black for one Stiver; on the contrary, poor strung Wampum shall pass light White and four Black for one Stiver. We order and command every one hereby to regulate himself according to the tenor hereof and in case of a refusal to be deprived of their trade and business and the Fiscal is hereby ordered after publication to cause this to be affixed and made known everywhere that it concerns, also to use every effort that the same be executed and obeyed here. This done, resumed and enacted in our Council in Fort Amsterdam, this 30th May A°. 1650 in New Netherland."

It will be noted in this ordinance that there were apparently two distinct types of wampum in use, one variety being the strung, sound wampum which was used in the towns and among the Dutch themselves as small currency; the other was the bulk, or commercial wampum, generally unstrung and of all sizes and conditions used in trade, possibly with the Indians, and at times, much to the disgust of the townspeople, in every-day dealings in the stores and bar-rooms of the village. It may be well to remark at this time that a commonly accepted method of testing the good wampum was to pass a string of it across the bridge of the nose, if the beads slid over smoothly, the wampum was of the best; odd-size beads or rough wampum checked the progress of the string and detracted from the value.

Even in those days there were men who "bulled" the wampum market. One in particular, Frederick Philipse, an Englishman employed as a carpenter by the Dutch West India Company, speculated in wampum during the Dutch regime. He owned "whole hogsheads" of the commodity in 1678, and before that time, in 1665, apparently during the period when he was accumulating his vast store, he was haled into court by a sturdy Dutchman, Adam Onckelbaugh, for failure to pay Madame Onckelbaugh the stipulated price of five guilders a hundred for stringing white wampum and two guilders, ten stuivers a hundred for stringing the black. Philipse contended the good frau had agreed to string it for two guilders a hundred for the black and four guilders a hundred for the white. However, after hearing the evidence on both sides, the court rendered a decision against Philipse. Later, when the English took over the Dutch colony, Philipse took advantage of the scarcity of wampum and sold his store at a profit of 400 per cent. Thus it would seem that the now celebrated Philipse Manor on the Hudson, in the town of Yonkers, New York, was purchased with wampum, a tidy bit of real estate in exchange for a few barrels of shell beads.

During the entire life of the colony of New Netherland, wampum was a disturbing element in the economic life of the people.

In a foregoing paragraph reference has been made to the beaver trade. The Dutch, no less than the English and French, looked upon their possessions in the New World during the first years of settlement as naught but rich treasure chests filled with fine furs. The beaver at that time was the most important animal in North America.

The Indians trapped the bulk of the animals taken and from the tribesmen the traders obtained the pelts in exchange for trade goods of every description. Wampum was used as a common medium of exchange, for the Indians soon came to realize that these beads could be traded for necessities and luxuries as needed.

Naturally the fluctuating values of the wampum as used by the Dutch among themselves was not understood by the Indians. So many purple and white beads would be given for a beaver skin, so many more for an otter,

or a dressed buck skin. So far so good. However, when some ambitious Dutchman either manufactured or purchased a large supply of the currency more cheaply than at the market price and was able to offer more beads than the regulated number for a beaver skin, the Indians immediately demanded the same amount of wampum from the company officials and the latter either had to trade at a loss, thereby depreciating the shell currency or refuse outright and see the valuable furs go into the hands of free traders or to the hated English. This fluctuation caused a great deal of internal dissatisfaction.

The subject of wampum was discussed hotly for many years by the colonists and the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. However, the latter were obdurate and insisted that the purple and white shells be reduced when necessary. Furthermore, they refused point blank to send silver coins into New Netherland.

For nearly seventy years the battle of words over wampum continued. Peter Stuyvesant, the Director of New Netherland, protested vigorously the constant reductions of wampum and cited his reasons in many letters.

The arguments advanced during the years 1658, 1659 and 1660, as will be seen in verbatim quotations from certain documents published in the "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York," give us a fairly good insight into the system then in vogue.

Many of these documents are quite long and involved, but they are important because they show clearly, as no other sources do, the contemporary reasons why wampum caused so much trouble, and also indicate the position the beads held in the economic and social life of the Indians of that day.

It must be remembered that during this period, while the Dutch were squabbling over the intrinsic value of wampum as a legal tender among themselves, the Indians were accepting and using it in an entirely different manner, far removed from its use as a currency.

Nor were the Dutch the only ones using it in trade with the Indians and as a currency. The English, after the Dutch taught them the value of it, used it off and on as a temporary sort of currency in their own colonies and in trade with the Indians. The French also used large quantities of it. The demands for the beads were enormous and the spread of the commodity in such a short time seems almost unbelievable.

The French referred to the beads as *porcelaine*. This term was originally applied to a white shell found in the waters of the Mediterranean. In turn, the same word was later given to the china ware now known as porcelain, because the color and texture of the ware was deemed to resemble that of the shell.

The French distributed the beads by the canon (a liquid measure equal to an eighth of a pint), by the "stick" or "branch," the latter phrases meaning strings or belts.

Back and forth the letters shuttled between the directors and Stuyvesant, the latter arguing against the reduction of wampum, protesting its debasement and the jeopardizing of the beaver trade, the former body insisting that by generally reducing the values of the shell currency the beaver thus obtained would be worth more, and the more beaver bought from the Indians the more the colony would prosper. On the 22nd of December, 1659, the Directors wrote to Stuyvesant as follows:

"Your order concerning the payment of the soldiers and other servants of the company in wampum has our approval, as it will have the tendency of placing all on the same footing and thereby giving satisfaction; but as it has not the value of Holland money, we have concluded to direct and authorize you to calculate wampum at that rate and, for the same reason we reduce the currency value of a beaver from 8 to 7 guilders; we do this principally, because we have resolved, henceforth to pay here neither monthly salaries (the two months' pay advance excepted) nor any other amounts earned there no matter, who the employee of the Company may be. You will strictly conform to this rule.

"This special reduction of wampum must necessarily be followed by a second, more general one, if we desire to prevent its complete debasement, caused by the abundant importation of wampum by the people of New England, who make their payments with it and take out of the country not only the best goods sent from here, but also many beavers

and other furs to the detriment of the Company's revenues, while the merchants here have to wait so much longer for profitable return freights, their factors and the inhabitants sitting meanwhile on their boxes full of wampum, a medium of trade current only among the savages of New Netherland.

"Some merchants here, with whom we have consulted fear, that the natives may change their minds in this respect, and state that the tribes begin to incline towards another kind of beads, which they mix with the wampum for the sake of ornament, so that it will have less value and finally be entirely depreciated, unless its over-abundant importation be stopped by a general reduction of it in New Netherland to the Holland standard. Such a reduction can, we think, be introduced so much easier, because the Company sets an example by the mode of paying their employees, and thereby fixing the price and value of wampum. We feel assured that the tradesmen also will find it a convenience in the purchase of necessary commodities and there is no danger, that the beaver and fur trade with the savages or the tobacco trade with the people of Virginia shall be led into other channels by this measure. We have therefore to consider the New England people, who, as we said above, draw the best goods out of the country in exchange for this villainous wampum. However, in order to prevent as far as possible the losses which the inhabitants of our province might suffer by a general reduction, it will be necessary, that they be previously warned of it by public notices to be given in March and June, the reduction taking place the following year. We desire that you carry out this order strictly according to our wishes.

"Before we leave off discussing this matter, we have to say, that we have learned, that European goods and merchandise are imported there by way of New England and Virginia in order to avoid the payment of duties.

As this injures the interest of the Company and of all honest dealers, it is necessary, that you and especially the Fiscal, whose duty it really is, take good heed and collect from all goods and merchandise coming in that way the proper Dutch duties. We further repeat our directions to watch the exportation of beavers and other furs by our English neighbors as mentioned before."

It will be noted that the directors of the company, seated comfortably at home, listening to the arguments of shrewd city merchants thousands of miles from the crude frontier towns who knew nothing of the actual conditions in the New World, could not think of anything but company profits, and they did not realize the differences in the valuation of wampum as a currency in a transplanted European community and the same substance as a trade medium among the Indians. For, as we have remarked in a previous paragraph, the Indians did not place the same valuation upon the shell beads as did the Dutch. The tribesmen used it as ornament, and as the years rolled by in another much more important fashion.

In the days before the coming of the whites, primitive mnemonic reminders had been used in council to record important events. Dressed deer skins, pieces of catlinite, painted sticks, bear skins, beaver skins, in fact all sorts of natural objects were used by the native orators to emphasize points in their speeches. The new type of shell beads became popular as a more permanent type of record. Strings and belts of the beads were made and used in the councils, not only between the tribes but between the Indians and the white men. Belts thus made would keep for years. Trade goods and robes were all right as gifts, but bead belts became in effect, imperishable documents of state, records of treaties, deeds, etc. They were to the unlettered Indian what the shorthand notes of business transactions were to the Dutch, English and French.

Stuyvesant and the other colonists knew full well the hold wampum had upon the Indians, especially the Iroquois and the various Algonquin tribes with whom the Dutch were in active, daily contact, and upon whom the Dutch depended for their supply of furs.

In a letter to the directors of the company, dated April 21, 1660, Stuyvesant brings out the importance of wampum as a trade medium, and further indicates that this increasing demand for wampum, which had to be made

tediously by hand was a situation which, if it continued, might seriously effect the Dutch trade. In his letter Stuyvesant said:

"We wish, that what you say so clearly regarding the reduction of wampum to the value of silver or at least of beavers and your arguments for it could be put into practice without any trouble and without diverting our trade into other channels.

We believe it cannot be done without considerable risk, for WAMPUM IS THE SOURCE AND THE MOTHER OF THE BEAVER TRADE, and for goods only, without wampum, we cannot obtain beavers from the savages. If we receive no wampum from the outside—we have none in our country—this would certainly cause a diversion of the beaver trade If as we presume and conclude from what follows, you intend to have the wampum once more reduced by a general reduction from 8 to 10 then we think that under present circumstances it would be premature because the reduction from 6 to 8, made last year has been such an obstacle to its overabundant importation that wampum is somewhat scarce now.

Should the importation of it increase with the beaver trade during the summer, then we shall consider your order for the best of the Company as well as we can, and carry it out, giving you information by every chance."

It will be readily observed that this problem of wampum currency was no easy one, especially when one considers the many different angles to the situation.

Nor did it become easier as the years went by. During the entire life of the Dutch regime in New Netherland the shell beads were heartily cursed. The inhabitants of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (now Albany) were not averse to smuggling fine furs to New England merchants, who paid not only in good hard silver but also in trade goods furnished at lower prices.

Even after the English took over the reins of government wampum was a factor not to be lightly disregarded. The system of using belts was now firmly fixed with the tribesmen, and these belts required thousands of beads. Naturally, there was a great demand upon the makers of the beads, and in June, 1673, a proclamation was issued at Fort James (New York) by the English governor to the effect that wampum being scarce, in an effort to have greater quantities of it brought into the city, the value was placed at six white and three black beads for a stiver or penny.

Then it was that those men who had speculated in the commodity began cashing in on their hogsheads full of the stuff. By this time there were wampum makers all along the Long Island shores, on Staten Island, in New Jersey and along the Hudson as far as Albany, at Esopus, Kingston, etc. Most of these bead makers were farmers who eked out a precarious living in this manner. And of course there were many Indian wampum makers along the coast who had been working industriously since the Dutch first introduced the particular type beads to them and traded "moxies" or iron awls to them as drills wherewith to make the beads.

It may be well to note at this point that, so far as it is known, none of the wampum beads in existence or found in old graves, indicate a manufacture other than with steel or iron drills.

The colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut also used wampum to a certain extent as a medium of exchange but once they obtained silver coinage, wampum, save as a trade medium in connections with the Indians, passed out of usage. On the other hand, wampum, circulated in Bergen county, New Jersey, as late as 1844, and was used by the farmers to purchase merchandise at the country stores.

Supplies of wampum became as necessary in the political intercourse with the tribesmen as the necessities of life, and as late as 1796, Col. John Hamtramck, American commander of Detroit, wrote to General Wilkinson, saying: "I am out of wampum. I will be very much obliged to you to send me some, for speaking to an Indian without it is like consulting a lawyer without a fee."

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the French, English and Dutch officials maintained regular supplies of the shell beads in the magazines of the forts on the frontiers. Later, the United States Government in

the first three decades of the nineteenth century ordered hundreds of thousands of the purple and white beads for this same diplomatic service. As late as 1844 a wampum factory was owned and operated by the Campbell brothers at Pascack, Bergen county, New Jersey, and without doubt it was from this factory that the Government agents for the War Department bought their supplies of the shell beads used in the treaties with the Indians of the Great Lakes region early in the nineteenth century. This same factory was established prior to the Revolution by John Campbell and ended with the death of the last of the Campbell wampum makers in 1899. Descendants of this house still live in New Jersey and are well acquainted with the details of the industry.

Some of the seventeenth and eighteenth century belts woven of the wampum were remarkable, the longer ones being from four to seven feet in length and from twelve to thirty beads wide. These belts were woven on cords of sinew, hemp, elm bark bast, and deer-skin thongs. There were many kinds of belts, including, council belts, treaty belts, road belts, condolence belts and gift belts.

Figures of speech were used by the Indians and the white men dealing with the tribesmen when speaking of these belts. A belt might be a "brush" or a "broom" used to clear a symbolic path of thorns of misunderstanding. A belt might be a "towel" to wipe away widow's tears or cleans the dust from the eyes of misguided ones in order that they might see, or remove the dirt from the ears that they might hear. A belt might be a sun shining in the sky, warming the earth in friendship. Belts or strings might serve as "blankets" to cover the unburied bones of the dead lying in the forest; in other words, forgive-and-forget gestures. Or these belts might be more sinister. A chief of the Weas, some-time allies of the Miamis, speaking to the latter in a council in 1791 in an effort to arouse the Miami against the English, said:

"You are all fools to listen to the English who amuse us with porcelain axes . . ."

White wampum belts were generally peace belts. War belts, the grim "porcelain axes" sometimes had representations of red axes painted on them or were accompanied by actual tomahawks attached to the belts themselves which were woven of purple wampum.

Etiquette demanded that belts intended for a whole tribe must be "heard" by the leaders of the tribe. Certain modes of delivery were observed.

Generally they were carried into council either in bags or in the hand. While a particular speech was being delivered, the belt into which this speech was to be read was held in the hand. At the conclusion of the speech, or passage in the speech this belt was given to the person to whom the speech was being made.

In many of the frontier posts, council rooms were maintained and in these rooms the belts so delivered were suspended either from pegs on the wall or from a pole fastened across the room for that purpose. When new councils were held, the Indians looked over the belts given on previous occasions to see that the "documents" were still in place.

War belts when delivered, if accepted, required handling by the recipients. If a belt was so much as touched by the party for whom it was intended, the act, in public council, was precisely the same as though a signature had been affixed to a legal document in the presence of witnesses. Often war belts were sent to tribes none too anxious to participate in the war, and often these belts were refused. In such instances the belts were thrown on the ground at the feet of the persons for whom they were intended, and if the answer was unfavorable the belts lay there, shunned and avoided as though they were deadly snakes. Often a day or two would be spent in deliberating on the action to be taken. If the answer was no, the speaker of the opposition took a long stick and flipped the offending belt back to the giver. Such an action was a decided insult and the offended ones were prone to declare war upon those they had the day before sought as allies.

Chain belts, or belts signifying eternal friendship were often exchanged between the various tribes and the English or French. These belts were often renewed; that is, in times of stress they were brought forth and the original speeches made at the presentation were delivered all over again, often with additional gifts of furs, wampum or trade goods.

When the tide of emigration swept westward after the opening of the nineteenth century, after the bitter fighting was finished on the Ohio valley frontier and the Ohio river was no longer the northern boundary of the Indian nations; after the fur brigades began penetrating the country beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, wampum as a commodity, as a political necessity and even as an ornament ceased to be a vital factor in border history. The tribes beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, except those exiles who made their home in Indian territory after about 1823, did not know the niceties of the usage of wampum nor did they value it particularly as ornaments. True, a certain amount was manufactured until the '40s but from that time on, new styles of shell beads, hair pipes made from the conch shells brought from Bahama, sets of shell moons, tusk shells from the coast of British Columbia, these were in demand by the warriors of the plains and the true wampum became a thing of the past.

Today there are few specimens of the genuine, original wampum in the hands of private collectors. The Iroquois of New York and Canada have some of the ancient tribal belts; large museums in the United States, Canada, England and Germany have others. Two huge belts, made by loyal French Indian allies in the seventeenth century hang dusty and forgotten in the Chartres Cathedral in France. The wampum of the early days has become but a memory, and modern collectors add glass beads and shell beads of every description to their collections, terming it all wampum. How those ghosts of the thrifty old Dutchmen must laugh and perhaps bewail their inability to profit by such gullibility. Now they could reap their reward in "six white or three black beads for a stiver," alas, for the good old days, gone, and with them the necessities of life, beer, wine and wampum.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS EXHIBITED IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Art Center Galleries, 65 East 56th street, New York, held an exhibition from November 7 to 19 of the very interesting collection of decorations and medals which Dr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Brown have been gathering, Mrs. Brown having been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years.

The exhibition was displayed in a number of large cases, and made a very attractive showing for the public, and constituted a good survey over the wars and political activities of the nations during the past century and a quarter. The collection was grouped according to countries and campaigns, as shown by the bars attached to the ribbons, and made a very colorful display.

Paritcularly to be noted was the sub-divisions presenting England's far-flung battle line from Gibraltar, Trafalgar and Waterloo to India and its endless small wars, the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Canadian Fenian Raid, the struggle for the Soudan, the imperialistic expansion over South Africa with the Boer war, and finally England's prominent fight in the World War. Of course, this is by no means a summary of what the collection contains, but only a reference to the high spots.

Other divisions of the collection showed the decorations of France, Italy, Germany, Austria; and the small nations were not forgotten, such as Belgium, Rumania and many others. A particularly interesting item was the entire lot of decorations which had been awarded to Sir St. George Gerald Foley, K. C.

United States awards of merit were also well represented, and a particularly interesting division of the U. S. items was a quite complete collection of American military insignia used by the various divisions of its army during the World War.

Finally, a large collection of medallions struck in connection with the World War by the various nations participating in it formed a substantial and very artistic part of the collection, the vigorous work of the German Carl Goetz being particularly outstanding.

As the exhibition was held at an art center, where many other art objects are on display, it should be very helpful in acquainting the general art-loving public with the attractiveness of numismatics, and particularly with the human and historical interest embodied in a collection of this field of numismatics.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued).

PHILADELPHIA (Continued).

Hazleton Coal Company. (Incorporated 1836. Capital, \$100,000.)

833. \$5. C., primitive trains. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington.
834. \$10. C., coal cars. R., lady with wreath. L., Ceres in niche.

Hazleton Railroad Company.

Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.

(Chartered May 6, 1852)

Johnston (R.) and Company, Exchange and Collection Brokers.

Kelly (P. E.) and Company's Bank.

Kensington Bank.

(Chartered in 1826. Changed to Kensington National Bank in 1864).

835. \$1. Have no description.
836. \$1. C., portrait of young lady with fan. R., ship carpenter at work in shipyard, ONE on 1 above. L., mechanic, column surmounted by bust, ONE above. 1 1 in green. Jan. 15, 1862.
837. \$2. C., Penn's Treaty with the Indians, TWO on 2 left. R., young lady's portrait, 2 above. L., allegorical figure, 2 above.
838. \$5. Have no description.
839. \$5. C., two allegorical figures and cherub in ornamental figure 5, 5 each side. R. and L., gentleman's portrait. (Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co., engravers)
840. \$5. C., shipyard, ship on stocks, medallion head each side. R. and L., young lady's portrait.
841. \$10. Have no description.
842. \$10. C., river scene, men in rowboats, vessels, etc., medallion head each side. R., allegorical figure. L., lady's portrait.
843. \$20. C., sheaves, cornucopia, anvil, agricultural implements, train, bridge and city in distance, 20 at left. R., eagle and shield, 20 above, XX below. L., allegorical figure, eagle, XX above. May 17, 1844.
844. \$20. C., old elm tree, harbor and city in distance, 20 each side. R., portrait of Penn. L., portrait of Columbus.
845. \$20. C., tree, dock, river boats, distant city. R., portrait of Penn, 20 above. L., two Indians on cliff, 20 above. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila., engravers.)
846. \$20. Similar to No. 845, excepting 20 outlined in red lathework covering note.
847. \$50. C., allegorical figure representing Industry. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 50 above.

848. \$50. Similar to No. 847, excepting L outlined in red lathework covering note.
849. \$50. C., allegorical figure on each side of shield, eagle, ship, etc., 50 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., gentleman's portrait.
850. \$100. C., Ceres seated, four cherubs representing the mechanical arts, 100 each side. R., portrait of Lafayette. L., Justice erect, portrait of Washington right. (Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co.)

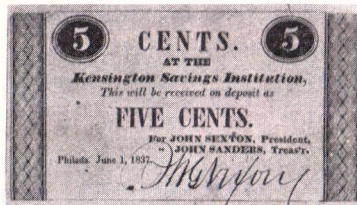


No. 850.

851. \$100. C., view in shipyard. R., Ceres kneeling, 100 above. L., 100, C above and below.
852. \$100. Similar to No. 851, excepting red C in center.
853. \$500. C., steamship under way, distant city. R., view of foundries, 500 above. L., men rolling iron, 500 above.
854. \$500. Similar to No. 853, excepting red D in center.

Kensington Savings Institution. (Opened in 1835. Capital, \$150,000).

855. 5c. C., CENTS, 5 each side. R. and L., strip of lathework. June 1, 1837.



No. 855.

856. 6¼c. C., CENTS, 6¼ each side. R. and L., 6¼ CENTS across. June 1, 1837.
857. 10c. C., title, 10 CENTS at upper left. R., SAVINGS INSTn. across. L., KENSINGTON across. May 22, 1837.
858. 25c. C., ship under way, 25 each side. R., TWENTY-FIVE across. L., CENTS 25 CENTS across. (R. G. Harrison, Sc.)
859. \$2. C., ship under way, 2 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin.
860. \$5. C., cherub in canoe, 5 on medallion head each side. R., wood-cutter, 5 above, V below. L., Indian with gun, 5 above.

Lebanon Valley Branch Railroad Company.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. (Chartered April 21, 1846.)

Lewars (James E.) and Company's Bank.

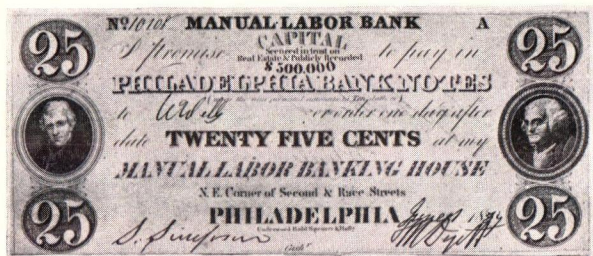
Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Co.

(Chartered February 28, 1826.)

Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company.**Manual Labor Bank. (Failed in 1839.)**

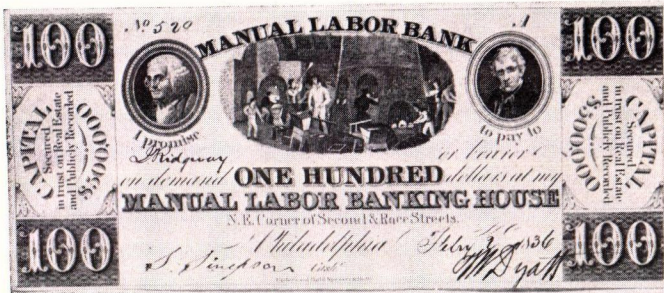
(Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, who had extensively issued notes of his "Manual Labor Bank" which he did not redeem, was imprisoned for fraud, but afterward pardoned.)

861. 5c. C., title. R., portrait of Franklin, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 5 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 862. 6 ¼ c. C., title. R. and L., CENTS 6 ¼ CENTS across. June 1, 1837.
 863. 10c. C., title. R., portrait of Franklin, 10 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 10 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 864. 12 ½ c. C., title. R. and L., CENTS 12 ½ CENTS across. June 1, 1837.
 865. 25c. C., title, 25 each side. R. and L., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS across. May 11, 1837.
 866. 25c. C., title. R., portrait of Franklin, 25 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 25 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 867. 25c. Similar to No. 866, excepting pink silk-fiber paper. Rare.

**No. 867.**

868. 50c. C., title. R., portrait of Franklin, 50 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 50 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 869. 50c. Similar to No. 868, excepting blue silk-fiber paper. 1837.
 870. 50c. Similar to No. 868, excepting red silk-fiber paper. Rare.
 871. \$1. C., title, allegorical figure each side, view of glass works below. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 1 above and below. L., portrait of Jackson, 1 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 872. \$1. C., title, ONE on 1 each side. R., similar to No. 871. L., portrait of Franklin, 1 above and below. June 1, 1837.
 873. \$2. C., view of glass works, medallion head of Franklin each side. R., portrait of Jackson, 2 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 2 above and below. May 11, 1837.
 874. \$2. Similar to No. 873, excepting R., portrait of Franklin. June 1, 1837.
 875. \$3. C., view of glass works, 3 each side. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, THREE below. L., portrait of Martin Van Buren, THREE below. May 11, 1837.
 876. \$3. Similar to No. 875, excepting L., portrait of Franklin. June 1, 1837.
 877. \$5. C., view of glass works. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 5 above and below. Sept. 1, 1837.
 878. \$5. C., view of glass works, portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott at

- right, portrait of Franklin at left. R. and L., 5 on a medallion head, 5 above, V below. March 1, 1838.
879. \$10. C., view of glass works. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, X above, 10 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above, X below. Sept. 1, 1837.
880. \$10. C., view of glass works, TEN on medallion head each side. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 10 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above and below. May 12, 1838.
881. \$20. C., similar to No. 878. R., TWENTY on medallion head, XX above and below. L., TWENTY on medallion head, 20 above and below. July 23, 1838.
882. \$20. C., view of glass works. R., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 20 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 20 above and below. Sept. 10, 1838.
883. \$50. C., view of glass works. R., portrait of Franklin, 50 above and below. L., portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott, 50 above and below. Feb. 2, 1836.
884. \$50. C., view of glass works, portrait of Franklin right, portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott left. R. and L., FIFTY on double medallion head, 50 above and below. Oct. 3, 1838.



No. 885.

885. \$100. C., view of glass works, portrait of Dr. Thomas W. Dyott right, portrait of Franklin left. R. and L., inscription, 100 above and below. Feb. 2, 1836. (Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, engravers.)

Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank.

(Succeeded by Manufacturers National Bank in 1864.)

886. \$1. C., title of bank, 1 at right, Liberty, eagle and shield below. R., Ceres. L., ONE.
887. \$1. C., State arms. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of William Penn, 1 above. June 11, 1841.
888. \$1. C., State arms. R., Justice erect, 1 above. L., portrait of child, ONE on 1 above.
889. \$1. Similar to No. 888, excepting ONE outlined in green lathework. Nov. 5, 1861.
890. \$2. C., State arms. R., portrait of William Penn. L., portrait of Franklin. June 11, 1841.
891. \$2. C., State arms. R., girl's portrait, 2 above. L., two girls, 2 above.
892. \$2. Similar to No. 891, excepting TWO outlined in green lathework. April 18, 1862. (American Bank Note Company.)
893. \$5. C., State arms. R., two women. L., two milkmaids. June 11, 1841.
894. \$5. C., title of bank. R., two horses, distant farmhouse, 5 above. L., head of a girl with curls, 5 above.
895. \$5. Similar to No. 894, excepting red 5 lower center. Jan. 1, 1838.

896. \$10. C., "William Tell shooting apple from son's head," man shearing sheep each side. R. and L., beehive. (Printed in German.)
897. \$10. C., title of bank, X below. R., woodcutting in forest, four men, 10 above. L., milkmaid and two cows, 10 above.
898. \$10. Similar to No. 897, excepting red 10 in center. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila., engravers.)
899. \$20. C., blacksmith seated, 20 each side. R. and L., allegorical figure representing Industry. (Chas. Toppan & Co., Phila., engravers.)
900. \$20. C., title of bank, canal scene, river and distant city below. R., laborers, horse and cart, pile of coal on wharf, 20 above. L., men, horses, cart and lumber on wharf, 20 above.
901. \$50. C., title of bank, allegorical figure each side of shield surmounted by eagle below. R., train, 50 above. L., steamboat, 50 above.
902. \$100. C., title of bank, Liberty and eagle below. R. and L., eagle on shield, 100 above and below.
903. \$100. C., title of bank, view near a coal pit, hills, buildings, train of coal cars, river and bridge lower center. R. and L., 100 above, C below.
904. \$100. Similar to No. 903, excepting 100 in red. (Bald, Cousland & Co., Phila., engravers.)
905. \$500. C., Ceres and three cherubs. R., primitive train. L., canal boat. 500 on four corners.
906. \$500. C., title of bank. R., view of Independence Hall, 500 above. L., gentleman's portrait, 500 above. Blue print.
907. \$500. Similar to No. 906, excepting red print, D in blue.
908. \$1000. C., three allegorical figures, 1000 each side. R. and L., Commerce and cherub.
909. \$1000. C., marine view, M in red at right and left. R. and L., 1000 above, M below. Black and red print.
910. \$1000. Similar to No. 909, excepting M and M in blue.

Manufacturers and Mechanics Beneficial Savings Institution of Northern Liberties.

(366 N. Second St. Organized 1835. Capital, \$250,000.)

Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia.

(A fraud. The notes were an imitation of the notes of the Mechanics Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia.)

Mechanics Bank of the City and County of Philadelphia.

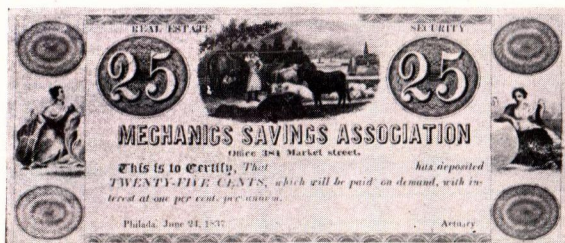
(Succeeded by Mechanics National Bank in 1864.)

911. \$1. C., arm and hammer, green 1 across ONE each side. R., child's head, 1 above. L., portrait of Henry Clay, 1 above. Apr. 15, 1862.
912. \$2. C., conestoga wagons in camp, men feeding horses, etc. R., portrait of sailor, 2 above. L., farmer plowing, 2 on TWO above. Nov. 5, 1861.
913. \$2. C., mechanic oiling machinery, green 2 across TWO each side. R., TWO across, 2 above. L., portrait of Andrew Jackson, 2 above. Apr. 15, 1862.
914. \$3. C., title, 3 at upper right and left. L., THREE DOL'S across. Jan. 6, 1815.
915. \$3. C., steamship under way, green 3 each side. R. and L., eagle on shield.
916. \$3. Have no description.
917. \$5. C., portrait of young lady, 5 each side. R., Washington and his horse, 5 below. L., bank building, 5 below. Oct. 1, 1853.
918. \$5. C., mechanic holding sledge hammer, factories in distance. R., portrait of young lady, 5 above. L., sailor, 5 above.
919. \$10. C., mechanic seated, 10 each side. R., allegorical figure in niche, TEN below. L., Ceres, TEN above and below.
920. \$20. C., Goddess of Liberty holding bust of Washington, soldier and

- two Indians; portrait of Franklin right, portrait of Penn left. R. and L, 20 above, XX below.
921. \$20. C., eagle on limb; bridge, train and factories in distance, 20 at left. R, 20 above. L., allegorical figure, TWENTY above, 20 below.
922. \$50. C., title of bank. R., ship under sail, city in distance, 50 above. L., river, bridge, train, trees, etc., 50 above.
923. \$50. C., allegorical representation of Agriculture and Commerce. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L, gentleman's portrait, 50 above.
924. \$100. C., title of bank, sheaf, beehive and implements in lower center. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L, mechanic's arm, hammer and anvil, 100 above and below.
925. \$500. C., view of building formerly occupied by the Bank, 500 each side. R., FIVE HUNDRED across. L, 500 across.
926. \$1000. Have no description.
927. \$1000. C., similar to No. 925, 1000 each side. R., ONE THOUSAND across. L., 1000.

Mechanics Savings Association.

928. 6¼c. C., allegorical figure representing Agriculture, 6¼ each side. R. and L., lady seated. June 24, 1837.
929. 12½c. C., Ceres seated, 12½ each side. R. and L., similar to No. 928. June 24, 1837.



No. 930.

930. 25c. C., drover standing beside his horse, cattle and sheep, river in distance, 25 each side. R. and L., similar to No. 928. June 24, 1837.
931. 50c. Have no description.

Mechanics Savings Bank.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Loan Company.

(Incorporated in 1836. Capital, \$500,000.)

932. 6¼c. C., ship under way. CENTS right, 6¼ left. R., 6¼. L., 6¼, SIX & QUARTER CENTS in circle above, INCORPORATED 1836 in circle below. June 24, 1837.
933. 10c. C., cherub holding scales and hammer. R., 10. L., 10, TEN CENTS above, INCORPORATED 1836 below 1837.
934. 50c. C., similar to No 933, 50 CTS at left. R., 50 L., 50, FIFTY CENTS above, INCORPORATED 1836 below. May 14, 1837.
935. \$1. Have no description.

Merchants Bank, of Philadelphia.

936. \$3. Have no description.

Merchants Bank. (Succeeded by Merchants National Bank.)

Miller (M. T.) and Company's Bank.

Moyamensing Bank. (Changed to Bank of Commerce.)

937. \$1. C., beehive, Industry right, Justice left, 1 on medallion head each side. R. and L., ONE on medallion head, 1 above and below.
 938. \$5. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence, FIVE each side. R. and L., ship.
 939. \$10. C., similar to No. 938, 10 on medallion head each side. R., blacksmith, X above, 10 below. L., sailor, 10 above, X below. Aug. 1, 1843.

Mutual Credit Loan and Deposit Office.

(Chartered by the United States Congress.)

940. 5c. C., FIVE; 5 Cts. at right. R., CENTS across. L., FIVE across. 12th July, 1837.
 941. 25c. C., 25 in oval, 25 CTS at right. R., CENTS across. L., TWENTY-FIVE across. June 27, 1837.
 942. \$1. C., eagle. 1837.

National Safety Trust Company.

(Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. In 1860 paid 5 per cent. on deposits. Always paid in gold.)

Norristown and Valley Railroad Company.

943. \$1. Nov. 4, 1837. Have no description.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. (Chartered April 8, 1852.)**Northern Liberties, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society.**

(Chartered April 8, 1833.)

Northern Liberties Savings Institution.

(No. 408 North Second Street. Opened in 1835. Capital, \$300,000.)

Pennsylvania Bank.

(The first banking institution of the United States. Started at a meeting held in the Coffee House on June 8, 1780. This bank began business July 17, 1780. It rendered essential assistance to the country during the Revolutionary War. The bank's affairs were finally settled toward the end of the year 1784.)

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

(Incorporated March 10th, 1812.)

Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. (Incorporated in 1825.)**Pennsylvania Loan Company.****Pennsylvania Railroad Company.**

(Chartered April 13th, 1846. Construction began in 1847 and completed to Pittsburgh in December, 1852.)

Pennsylvania Safety Fund and Deposit Company.**Pennsylvania Savings Bank.**

944. 12½c. C., sailor leaning against an anchor; conestoga wagon, building and ship in background, 12½ each side. R., Justice seated. L., steamboat under way. 2nd April, 1838.
 945. 50c. Have no description.
 946. \$1. C., woman seated beside vase of flowers, 1 each side. R., steamboat, ONE above and below. L., woman standing beside column, ONE above and below. May 5th, 1836.

947. \$5. C., Justice erect, 5 each side. R. and L., FIVE across. (W. E. Tucker & Co., Phila.)

Penn Township Savings Institution. (Opened in 1835. Capital, \$250,000.)

948. 10c. C., title. R. and L., portrait of Penn, 10 above and below. June 10, 1837.
 949. 50c. May 22, 1837. Have no description.
 950. 50c. Similar to No. 948, excepting denomination. June 10, 1837.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sidelights on Numismatics

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

NO. 16—AN EARLY OCCURRENCE OF THE DOLLAR SIGN.

A book in my library, entitled "Parker's American Citizen's Sure Guide or Ready Reckoner, Measurer and Calendar," dated 1808 and published at Sag Harbor, N. Y., contains the following item on page 231:

"November 3, 1780, Congress resolved that John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Vert (here correctly spelled), should be each rewarded for their fidelity, with the sum of \$200 per annum during life."

The dollar sign is printed as a vertical letter S with a **single** slanting line through it.

Note.—The item is part of a chronology of dates in American history.

Paulding, Williams and Van Vert (sometimes given as Van Wart) captured Major John André, a British officer, on September 25, 1780. He was found guilty of espionage September 29th and executed on October 2nd at Tappan, N. Y.

In the same book, on page 173, in the monetary table reproduced in the next "Sidelight," the dollar sign used has two parallel slant lines.

NO. 17—COINS CURRENT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

The principal monetary unit and coin of commerce was the Spanish milled dollar. For the other coins, compare the data given in the two tables below, the first being from Parker's "American Citizen's Sure Guide," 1808, page 173.

A TABLE

Shewing the weight of several pieces of foreign gold coin, their value in dollars, cents and mills.

	Pwt.	Gr.	\$	C.	M.					
						French Guinea	...	5	6	4 59 8
Moidore	6	22	6	14	8	Half do.	...	2	15	2 29 9
Doubloon	17	00	14	66	6	English Guinea	...	5	6	4 66 6
Pistole	4	3	3	61	3	Half do.	...	2	15	2 33 3
2 Pistoles	8	6	7	22	6	Single Johannes	...	9	0	8 0 0
4 Pistoles	16	12	14	45	2	Double Johannes	...	18	0	16 0 0

COINS CURRENT IN AMERICA IN 1776.

(Report of the Director of the Mint, 1895, p. 117.)

Guinea (English)	.....	\$4.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	Crown (French)	.....	\$1.11 $\frac{1}{9}$
Crown (English)	.....	1.11 $\frac{1}{9}$	Pistole (Spanish)	.....	3.66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Shilling (English)	.....	.22 $\frac{2}{9}$	Johannes (Portuguese)	.....	16.00
Guinea (French)	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Half-Johannes (Port.)	8.00
Pistole (French)	3.50	Moidore (Portuguese)	6.00

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

THE SILVER DOLLAR OF 1804.

The following correspondence relating to the 1804 silver dollar is published here for the purpose of placing on record the latest effort to extract from officials and official records a solution of the mystery surrounding this coin. The correspondence is between Chris H. Rembold, president of the Cincinnati Coin Club, and M. D. Ervin, a newspaper man, of Washington, D. C., who makes no pretense of being a numismatist. Perhaps the correspondence does not contain anything that is not already known to the older collectors, but we have many subscribers to whom the whole subject will be new. As to the accuracy of some of Mr. Ervin's statements we leave the reader to judge.

Cincinnati, September 19, 1932.

Mr. M. D. Ervin, Room 1393 National Press Club Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ervin:

I am after information which I think you can procure for me.

There is no definite proof that the Government coined a silver dollar for 1804. Shortly after I began collecting coins, some fifteen years ago, a dealer and collector of coins in New York City told me positively that the Government never coined an 1804 dollar. Last Saturday a man who travels about the country and buys and sells coins and who has a collec-

tion told me that the so-called 1804 dollars now and then on exhibition were really surreptitiously coined in 1838 by employees in the mint and the die faked out of either the 1801, 1802 or 1803 dies, which apparently were still to be had lying about the mint. He also told me that the coinage of any year is really fixed by Congress and that after the purchase of silver is authorized it is stipulated that a certain amount shall be coined into dimes, quarters, halves or dollars. There is absolutely no evidence that Congress ever authorized the coinage of silver dollars for 1804.

I am to speak before a meeting of the Scottish Rite on the evening of October 6 and I would like to get the above question authoritatively answered by someone in the office of the Director of the Mint.

Will you now proceed to get me this information, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

CHRIS H. REMBOLD.

Washington, September 22, 1932.

Mr. C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati Times-Star.

My dear Mr. Rembold:

Your informant made a perfect score. He was 100 per cent. wrong.

After a long talk with Miss Mary M. O'Reilly, Assistant Director of the Mint, who backed up her statements with the official records of the Mint, I think I have the right information.

The Mint records show that there were 19,570 silver dollars struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1804. In 1805 there were 321 coined. From 1806 to 1836, inclusive, no silver dollars were coined. In 1836 there were 1,000 coined. In 1837 none were coined. From 1840 to 1873 inclusive, with the single exception of 1858, some silver dollars were coined each year. From 1874 to 1877 inclusive there were none coined. In 1878 the Mint began to coin silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act, and later the Sherman act, and continued until 1904. It then ceased until 1921, when it began again under the Pittman act and continued to 1928.

Miss O'Reilly explained the story that the 1804 dollars were minted in 1838 or some other year, a story which she had previously heard. At that time it seems there was not the strict regulation regarding the use of dies that exists now. The dies of one year were used until the dies of the succeeding year were ready, and they were not always ready on January 1. It is possible, she said, that some of the 1804 coins were actually struck in the early part of 1805, but they were struck from genuine 1804 dies. How many, if any, were struck in 1805 there is no way of knowing, but according to Miss O'Reilly, it would have been impossible to have struck dollars in 1838 from dies dating back to 1804 or earlier, since the weight of the silver dollar was reduced in 1837 from 416 grains to 412.5 grains. At the present time the dies used in any year are destroyed in the presence of witnesses at the close of business on the last calendar day of the year and there is a very heavy penalty for failure to do so.

There is no doubt, however, that most, if not all of the silver dollars which bore the date 1804, of which there were 19,570, were struck during the calendar year 1804, and all were from genuine 1804 dies. There are at present two 1804 dollars in the coin collection at the Philadelphia Mint, both of which were there before 1838. There is a very slight difference in design, indicating that two sets of dies were used during that year.

As to special Congressional authorization for the coinage of silver dollars in 1804, none was needed. There is a tendency to forget that from the beginning of our monetary system until 1873 the United States was on a bimetallic standard. The mint act of 1792, which established our monetary system, authorized the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of one to fifteen. This act remained in effect without change until 1834, when, by reducing the weight of the gold coins, the ratio was changed to one to sixteen. It will be seen, therefore, that no special authorization was necessary for the coining of silver dollars. Anyone with silver could bring it to the mint and have it coined into dollars or subsidiary silver coins, coinage of which was also free.

It was found, however, that the new American dollars were attractive to the people of the West Indies and Central and South America and they were shipped out of the country about as fast as they were made. For that reason the mint discouraged their coinage. In 1803 there were 66,064 silver dollars coined and in 1804 the figure dropped to 19,570 and the following year to 321. This was practically a suspension of such coinage and in May, 1806, President Jefferson issued an executive order (still in existence) giving formal sanction to this suspension. . . .

TEX ERVIN.

In his book, "First United States Mint: Its People and Its Operations," Frank H. Stewart makes some very interesting comments on the 1804 silver dollar. In the compilation of his book Mr. Stewart had access to the old mint record, and, being a numismatist, his conclusions are entitled to serious consideration. He says:

While there are those who claim there were no silver dollars coined in 1804, it is because they know nothing about the facts. There is no mystery about their coinage, but there is a mystery about their disappearance. My idea is that they were immediately exported or turned into bullion by some one at a considerable profit, and that is the reason why the coinage of silver dollars was stopped.

The mint records show that 19,570 silver dollars were coined during 1804, delivered by the chief coiner as follows:

January 27, 2500. One reserved for assay.

January 19, 8000. Two reserved for assay.

February 1, 5500. One reserved for assay.

February 11, 730. Two reserved for assay.

March 28, 2840. One reserved for assay.

It will be noted seven of them were reserved for assay purposes. . . .

Director Boudinot stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1804 to prevent their exportation because their bullion market value exceeded their face value. His successor, Director Robert Patterson, followed his precedent.

James Madison, the Secretary of State, by order of President Jefferson on May 1, 1806, ordered that no silver coins exceeding the half dollar should be coined, and as a result of this no more silver dollars were minted until 1840 with the exception of the Gobrecht dollars, of which only 1000 were coined.

Together with the mystery of the 1804 dollar there is the mystery of the disappearance of the half dollars of the same year. An altered die of 1804 was used in 1805. . . .

The 1804 silver dollar in the Mint Cabinet collection is without a doubt one of those reserved for essay and saved by Adam Eckfeldt for the mint collection of coins he had in mind. The M. A. Stickney dollar, obtained from the mint in 1843 in exchange for other coins, is unquestionably a genuine 1804 dollar. It was sold some years ago for \$3600.

I have no doubt that some time in the future some discovery will be made that will satisfactorily unravel the puzzle that has interested and confused the numismatists of America. The fact that the minting of silver dollars was suddenly discontinued certainly makes it appear that it was useless to continue their coinage for some special reason that applied to them only, or at least to a much greater extent than other silver coins.

A RECENT MEDAL THAT AROUSES CURIOSITY.

A small silver medal about an inch in diameter has recently been issued by Ch. Florange, Paris, the designs of which have caused considerable speculation over here as to its purpose. Impressions of the medal have been received, but a specimen is not available for illustration. A description follows:

The obverse shows a bust of Pasteur, the renowned French chemist. Surrounding, "Louis Pasteur." The bust separates the dates "1822" and "1895." The reverse has within a circle a map of Europe, upon which is the word "Europa." Surrounding is the inscription "Etats Federes d'Europe."

1928." Upon the map of Europe a figure "1" appears on the section occupied by the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (formerly Russia).

The statement has been made by a prominent European numismatic dealer that the Louis Pasteur portrayed on the obverse is not the Pasteur the world knows as the chemist who has rendered such a great service to humanity, but is an entirely different individual. However, the dates on the obverse happen to be the dates of the birth and death of the noted French chemist. We are justified, therefore, in assuming that it is his portrait.

As Pasteur has been dead for 37 years, it is somewhat remarkable that his name and portrait should be linked in any way at this time with what is apparently propaganda for a federation of the European States. And what is the significance of the large figure "1" on the map of the former Russia? If the medal has just been issued, why is the reverse die dated 1928?

These characteristics indicate to us that the medal is from a combination of two dies heretofore unrelated and that served different purposes a few years ago—in other words, a muling.

DETROIT COIN CLUB'S ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.



The medal struck to commemorate the 200th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club on September 15 is illustrated here. It was described in last month's issue. Only 40 specimens were struck.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NO. 56.

"South American Decorations and War Medals" is the title of the latest number of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. It is by Harrold E. Gillingham. In the author's preface he states that many of the war medals and decorations of the South American republics are concerned with their independence from Spain. The monograph is profusely illustrated with illustrations of many specimens, and there is an index giving the names of the medals in alphabetical order.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1932.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Eagles, 400,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 1,000,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Honduras, 200,000.

Panama, 370,000.

A NEW VARIETY OF MOFFAT & CO. GOLD BAR.

The only gold bars of Moffat & Co., California, heretofore known to collectors are those stamped "\$16" and the unique specimen in the mint collection for \$9.43.

B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, writes that he has recently acquired a bar of this firm for \$14.25. He says that he has compared it with one of the \$16 bars and finds that they are of the same workmanship, but that the new bar is of finer gold and shows it. The former owner writes to Mr. Mehl as follows:



"Regarding the history of the Moffat \$14.25 ingot, I regret to say that I can give you very little information concerning it, except that it was purchased by myself from one of the oldest members of a very prominent family, dating back to '49. This party was a trader conducting a general merchandising establishment in the Sutter Creek district, sixty miles north-east of Sacramento, Cal., and as far as I could learn the bar in question is the only one of the \$14.25 denomination that he had ever seen and had been kept in his possession as a relic until one year ago, when I purchased it. As to the name, I am unable to give it, as I kept no record of same. I may say, however, that I could never have bought it from him had it not been for the old story we hear every day, 'depression.'"

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.



Rumania—The bronze 10 lei of Carol II of Rumania, although issued in 1930, has not heretofore been illustrated in these pages.

COIN DISPLAY.

Since 1905 the writer has tried several methods of display for coins. The first was keeping coins in individual small envelopes and filed in small boxes. This was discarded as being unhandy and generally unsatisfactory.

The next system tried was the conventional cabinet, which served very well for a number of years, but was not altogether satisfactory. This year a method of display was put into use which seems to be everything to be desired, as it puts the whole collection before the eyes of the observer at one time.

A case was built along one side of the room eight feet long by two feet high and three inches deep. Covering this are two plate-glass windows on hinges at the back, each four feet wide and each supplied with a lock. The bottom of the case is lined with green plush and the coins are arranged in columns of about one foot wide.

As the writer's collection is general, the first column contains U. S. half cents, followed by large and small cents, after which come the larger de-

nominations, using three columns in all for the United States. Next are arranged coins of foreign countries classified by continents, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order. To the extreme right a column is devoted to medals, freaks and specialties, such as wooden money of Tenino, etc.

To supplement this display a card file is kept in two small file boxes, one for United States coins and the other for foreign coins. Each coin in the collection is accurately described on a separate card, as well as all other data, such as when purchased, price paid, value, etc.

Each column of coins is divided by a strip of half-round moulding and each coin or group of coins is labeled with a strip of cardboard placed beneath the coin. These labels are not fastened down so that arrangements may be readily changed to make room for future growth. At the present time there are nearly 800 coins on display and there is ample room for expansion.

ERIC LEAVENS.

5 Alston Court, Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 4.

TOKEN RECENTLY ISSUED WITH ANCIENT COIN DEVICES.

A bronze token combining devices of the ancients with modern inscriptions has recently been issued by the makers of Pebeco. The obverse has the double-headed god Janus, with the inscription "Look Forward, Not Backward. Prosperity" surrounding. The reverse has the winged victory, with the inscription, "Look Successful. Be Successful. Pebeco."



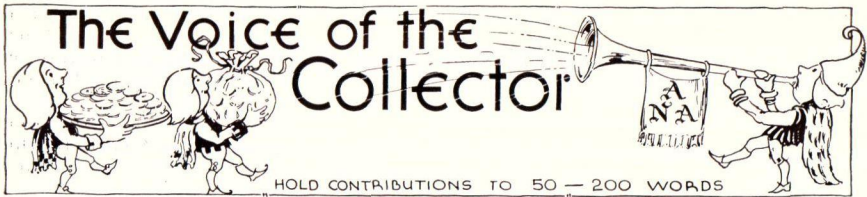
It is a piece of excellent workmanship by the Robbins Company. It will interest collectors to know that it was designed by H. van H. Proskey, son of David Proskey, the New York coin authority who died four years ago and whose collection is now being dispersed. It is being distributed through Pebeco's radio program and a limited number are available for collectors.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The December, 1907, issue of The Numismatist contained the following articles: "California Private Mint Gold Dollars" (continued); "A Monument to the Father of Advanced Collectors in America, Matthew Adams Stickney"; "The Sale of the Strozzi Collection"; "German History and Small Coins." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contained the names of eleven applicants for membership. There is a description of the new type of eagle, which had just made its appearance, and there is some editorial comment on the absence of the motto "In God We Trust" on the new St. Gaudens gold coins.

NEW COIN CLUB ORGANIZED IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A meeting of coin collectors was held Saturday, November 5, at the home of Ernest Kraus, 86 Bay 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Brooklyn Coin Club was formed. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, December 7, at 8 P. M., at the same address and all collectors are invited to attend.



A Subscriber for Nearly Thirty Years.

I desire to make a few observations called forth by a perusal of the proceedings of the late A. N. A. convention in Los Angeles.

Coin collecting is not a proprietary right; it is a hobby free to all; it does not begin nor end at the California coast; it goes beyond the Pacific, the Atlantic—aye, the isles of the seas.

Coin-book publishing is also a free privilege; has no restrictions. Anyone capable of doing so can publish a book if he so chooses, dwelling on his hobby; can advertise it in *The Numismatist*, get a reading notice of its existence. More is not due. "Clinical experts" will soon dissect it; the average collector will never miss it; if it has merit it gets customers; if it has no merit it passes out and requires no steering committee to ease its way nor a jury of the A. N. A. to hold a post-mortem.

I also resent the unkind remarks, the crude reflections cast upon our monthly magazine, the policy of which has been guided by but five men at different times in the past 45 years, men of vision and work. Let me quote, for instance: "It seems to me that the publication does not come up to the standard of the average advanced collector." I have read it for nearly thirty years, have acquired a mint of information from its pages, read articles in it from the pen of our most critical experts, from our most widely known experienced coin dealers, read of researches and discussions upon every phase of coinage, past and present. What more can we ask? *The Numismatist* has catered to all.

As to convention attendance. It requires no financial expert to figure out the necessity for retrenchment in times like the present. A trip to California costs money. Some favored ones "had the coin," others could not spare it, and no "scientific clinical lectures" would have sufficient drawing power to "hike" a man across the country. I'll venture to say that hundreds of collectors don't care a rap for conventions, but they do love their *Numismatist*.

JOS. H. GEIS.

1222 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thinks *The Numismatist* Is Very Well Balanced.

To start with, I think *The Numismatist* is a wonderful magazine and I enjoy every word contained in each number. Of course, no publication can be perfect for every one, but I do think that *The Numismatist* is very well balanced. Data on paper money might be cut down a little, as I think the big majority are interested in metal.

I think a department for "The Voice of the Collector" would be a wonderful thing and I hope very much to see it put into effect. In the old days around 1905 there was a column similar to this and I think we all enjoyed it.

I first subscribed to *The Numismatist* in 1905, but never got around to join the A. N. A. at that time, and it was a great pleasure for me to join last year, resubscribe to *The Numismatist*, and see how much it had improved in every way. I always bind my volumes and therefore would not want to see the size changed in any way. The blue cover is very attractive.

ERIC LEAVENS.

5 Alston Court, Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 4.

Would Like to See a Wanted, To Exchange and For Sale Column.

I am heartily in favor of President Boyer's suggestion of a new feature, "The Voice of the Collector."

Allow me to offer an idea of my own. Why not insert a "Wanted, To Ex-

change or For Sale" column, similar to the column of twenty-five years ago? I'm quite positive it will appeal to collectors of lesser financial and numismatic importance, I myself being in this class.

STEPHEN J. ZAMRYCKI.

53-02 Sixty-sixth St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 7.

Save for the Convention.

President Boyer has just sent me a card asking me to write something for the new feature, "The Voice of the Collector." I suppose, in the absence of further information, that it is going to be a column where you and I and the next fellow can exercise our vocal cords, get in our four bits' worth, so to speak, and do our share toward letting off steam and perhaps here and there improving the field of numismatics by an exchange of constructive ideas. And if that is the case, then right here I want to take for my subject: "Save for and Attend the 1933 Convention in Chicago."

You will probably laugh at me for starting to call this to your attention so early, but, on the other hand, it is surprising how the months roll along, and before you know it it's convention time. We have gone through some hard times, and, while I hope things will pick up soon, for the average collector, going to the convention next year is going to mean some sacrifice and saving, especially if he lives some distance from the convention city. So while you are making up your budget for the year 1933 don't forget to include monthly savings that will take care of the trip for you.

The Los Angeles convention was the first convention it was my privilege to attend, and I want to tell you right now that it was very much worth while. Due to the distance and the times it was not a large convention, yet every one of us enjoyed the contacts, the discussions and the entertainment. For the many of us out here on the Pacific Coast who had never been to a convention before it was a real inspiration, and therefore I want to urge you right now to make up your mind that if it is humanly possible you will be one of the conventionites next year. SAVE FOR THE CONVENTION.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

Piedmont, Cal., Nov. 9, 1932.

Would Like Review of Each Back Number.

There are two things I would like to have The Numismatist print some articles about.

1. A history of numismatics in some form.
2. A review of each number of the magazine, starting with Vol. 1, No. 1. Not just an index.

Please ask those who would be interested in these things to drop you a card and see how popular such articles would be. Surely as many would read them as read the paper-money articles, good as they are and well worth while.

E. D. SKEEN.

Chicago, November 12.

A copy of a letter addressed to President Boyer of the A. N. A., written by Dr. A. F. Pradeau, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been sent to The Numismatist by the latter gentleman with the request that it be published in the December issue. The letter follows:

Mr. Alden Scott Boyer,
President of the A. N. A.,
201 East Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Boyer: While I realize that the easiest way out of any controversy is to keep silent, I wish for the last time to bring before the members of our Association what I think would be conducive to advancement.

With great glee I have read in the November number of the favorable and unfavorable enthusiasm aroused by my remarks about the publication of our journal emitted during the convention held in this city, and if you allow me I shall discuss each individual remark separately, and perhaps we will elucidate upon the subject at hand.

Mr. Frank Duffield, our editor, begins with "critics of the magazine who know little about A. N. A. matters" wishes to shield the insufficiency of diversification in the publication with the statement that "the Association is

not a highbrow organization." The seeking of the truth does not imply that we are "highbrow," but those of us that wish to improve our store of knowledge would like to do so without waiting ten years. The Numismatist is a trade journal, whether Mr. Duffield admits it or not, and having "five hundred subscribers not members of the A. N. A." does not explain why if less than one per cent. of collectors specialize in broken-bank bills the other ninety-nine per cent. has been imposed upon for ten years to the practical exclusion of all other material. For over ten years I have been a university lecturer, and experience has demonstrated clearly that unless I vary the subject matter a little my audience goes to sleep. That the publication is run by a person who devotes to this phase of his daily routine part of his time only has little bearing on the subject, for he is deriving \$125 monthly from it, and we, the members that pay for it, are entitled to offer constructive criticism, and Mr. Duffield should not strike back with excuses that are beside the point.

In regard to the satirical remarks of Mr. Charles Markus, I would like to remind him that during the second session of the convention, Tuesday morning, August 23rd, when I brought the matter up, he prevented further discussion by saying "we are going to bring in a rather spicy report on that subject." That was to be the following day, and when Wednesday came, all my efforts to bring the subject before the convention were useless, as my suggestions were met with the unyielding desire on the part of the President, Secretary and Mr. Past President Markus to keep the matter hushed. They told me in private that they did not wish to hurt the feelings of Mr. Duffield. Therefore, my written communication (so demanded) was tabled, and as Mr. Markus said before the convention "all the discussion that the members might have here would be entirely useless." This ended the **spicy** report promised by Mr. Markus.

The above-mentioned facts are also applicable to the communication of Mr. W. J. Shultz, but I wish to add, that I quite agree that, as we all have different tastes, we would like to have a little of our own field brought out in the publication, which is being paid by all of us, and in the conventions; and if we investigate a little we will find that conventions are being held by many organizations similar to ours, that is, scientific in character, that not only are very successful but have little difficulty in presenting round-table discussions and programs that can be and are being announced months ahead of time. I am sure the great majority of our membership will agree with me that the material in The Numismatist has favored one particular subject for a long time, and, not being a specialist on that line, I fear that if it has run for ten years it may run for a generation. The suggestion of having a committee to look over the papers submitted for publication is to prevent gross errors committed fifty years ago, such as naming Juan Martin Morelos, the Mexican Patriot, whose true name was Jose Maria Morelos. This suggestion is perfectly feasible, as we have in our membership quite a number of capable men that, if called upon to revise a paper on their particular specialty, would gladly do so, providing they be given proper recognition. It is a matter of pride, and we all have that. The last paragraph, in which he criticizes my statement of conducting business meetings by proxy, permit me to say that, while he was not present at the convention, he could, if unbiased, see by the minutes as published in The Numismatist the futility of new thought being injected into our Association, for, however **illegal**, the fact remains that the voice of a few, who seem to be the ringleaders, is the only one that has weight. All others have to stand by and see their constructive criticisms tabled for future reference. As I saw it, and as I was honest enough (not to say naive) to admit on the convention floor, the conventionists have time for sightseeing trips, and all other business is secondary. The result is noticeably disappointing; a good time socially, but absolutely nothing numismatically.

I would appreciate if this letter be published in "toto" in the December number of The Numismatist, and, in absolute fairness to all concerned, let us not take as personal any remarks made for the advancement of the association, as our personalities should not stand in the way of the progress that should be ours and no doubt will come if we all get together.

Very sincerely yours,

DR. A. F. PRADEAU.

805 Chapman Building, Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 12.

The Cincinnati Post Notes.

In the November issue attention is called to the classification of the so-called James Monroe Post Notes. I am taking this opportunity of expressing my opinion on their classification. It should be borne in mind that the following theory is based on a historical rather than a numismatic investigation of the subject.

After a fairly complete study of the paper money question in the United States the only reference to post notes that I have been able to find occurs during the panic of 1837. At this time the banks of the United States suspended specie payment and the country was in great need of a circulating medium. Into this picture stepped Nicholas Biddle, who was the director of the bank at this time. His plan to secure a circulating medium was to buy cotton in the South, ship it to his brother in England, who, in turn, was to sell it to the British merchants. Against this money that was owed to him by British merchants, Biddle issued his post notes. They were called post notes because, instead of being redeemable on demand, they were redeemable in 18 months. Biddle calculated that in 18 months funds would be forthcoming from England and he would be able to redeem his notes.

With the above in mind, might we not assume that the idea of post notes filtered to the West and as a consequence such issues as the James Monroe Post Notes made their appearance. This seems to eliminate these notes from the 1810-1815 era and place them as part of the 1837 panic money.

In advancing this information I am not attempting to refute Mr. Brand's classification, but am only trying to advance information so that these post notes can be definitely classified.

FRED E. EGGERS (A. N. A. 4131).

2717 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 15.

Meaning of "Post Note."

In the November issue, page 694, there is an illustration of the James Monroe Post Note. Mr. Brand asks for information as to the meaning of Post Note. The illustration is nothing more than a blank for a promissory note, to be filled in, "payable" one month or three months after date, as the case may be. The "Post" refers to the deferred date. We have a number of Post Notes in the Mississippi issues, some of them surcharged "Post Note" in the center.

RUD KOHLER.

70 Fifth Ave., New York City, Nov. 17.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1932.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during October, 1932, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Eagles, 400,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 2,558,000.

An exhibit of curious and rare money has been attracting attention in the window of the American Express Company at 1708 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. It is a selection from the collection of the Chase National Bank, of New York. Among the pieces on display are bread money of the Siwash Indians of Alaska; copper cross money of the Belgian Congo, which natives use in the purchase of wives; shell money of the Solomon and Galapagos Islands, and the 1932 wooden money of Tenino, Wash. Early Philadelphia bank issues to 1815 are also included.

About 250,000 pieces of the issue of two-kronor silver coins commemorating the Gustavus II Adolphus jubilee have been coined by the Swedish mint. They will be distributed by the Riksbanks and subsidiaries to the public.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1, 1932.

- 4184 C. J. Zimmerman, 856 East 17th Street, South, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 4185 J. R. Gillette, Care Whitney & Co., 916-946 Sixth Street, San Diego, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 10, 1932. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1933, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
John Cowles (United States Gold Coins), 301 Roberts Street, Pasadena, Cal.	A. D. Gage H. A. Stoddard
Harold F. Landes (United States Coins), 722 South Crawford Street, Troy, Ohio	George B. Clawson Harry T. Wilson
Sylvester G. Whiton (United States Coins), 689 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Adams Bailey Harry T. Wilson
Charles M. Williams (General), 1920 Dexter Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio	H. A. Brand Dr. John M. Henderson
Samuel E. Cann (Ancient Greek and Roman Coins), 1607 Terrace Road, Mt. Washington, Baltimore, Md.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
D. L. Ingersoll (Commemorative Coins), P. O. Box 392, Siloam Springs, Ark.	Kenneth W. Lee Harry T. Wilson
Otto Thomas Sghia (Colonial and American Coins), 3314 Bouck Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y.	Adams Bailey Harry T. Wilson
K. L. E. Marsden (U. S. Silver and Copper Coins), P. O. Box 562, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Farran Zerbe
Earl F. Barger (American Coins, all Denominations), 1972 East 73rd Place, Chicago, Ill.	Norman Picht Harry T. Wilson
Charles E. Friesell (General), 30 Spencer Street, Leetsdale, Pa.	A. C. Gies Harry T. Wilson
T. J. Hoffman (United States Coins), 549 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.	Edward Flieder Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Dwight P. Spencer, from Oak Grove, Mich., to P. O. Box 253, Manchester, Conn.

C. L. Jordan, from 22 North Columbia Avenue, Naperville, Ill., to 123 West 10th Street, Streator, Ill.

Frank W. Schilling, from 317 1/2 Grant Street, Youngstown, Ohio, to 1627 Glenwood Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Frank W. Schilling is the Secretary of the Youngstown Numismatic Club. Please note change of address as above.

Charles S. Reese, from P. O. Box 322, Santa Rosa, Cal., to Pass Christian, Miss.

Gordon B. Thompson, from 4201 Balfour Avenue, Oakland, Cal., to 34 Portsmouth Road, Oakland, Cal.

Harry A. Moody, from 1918 Hancock Street, Chicago, Ill., to 1937 North Central Park Ave., Humboldt Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel J. Sullivan, from 3014 Flournoy Street, Chicago, Ill., to 5436 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

V. E. Hermsdorfer, from 1415 South Armstrong Street, Kokomo, Ind., to 201 South Boulevard, Tampa, Fla.

L. McCormick-Goodhart, from The British Embassy, Washington, D. C., to Langlye Park, Silver Spring, Md.

James Milne, from 248 North Broad Street, Trenton, N. J., to 210 West Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

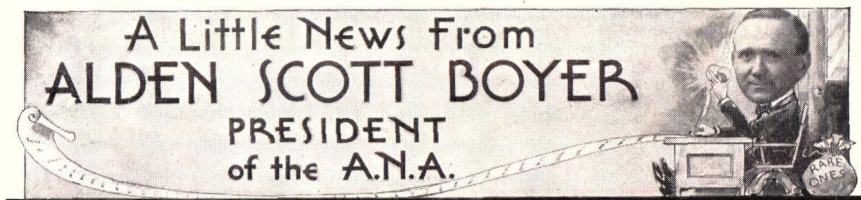
Robert J. Eidlitz, from 755 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Otto Kersteiner, from 339 Hurd Street, Hamilton, Ohio, to 11 Park Terrace Apt., Park Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio.

John Matyasovics, from Care Diamond National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., to 3050 Texas Avenue, South Hills Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alex M. Hanline, from 201 Piper Bldg., Baltimore, Md., to Marlborough Apts., 6 D, Baltimore, Md.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.



50c. Montana Gold.

At the Chicago Coin Club the other night a collector came up to Henri Ripstra and myself and asked: "How can I remove a ring from a Montana gold piece?"

Says me!—"from a what?" And he went on to tell about a 50c. Montana gold piece he had that had a ring on it. He said it must be rare, as he had never seen another like it.

Henri Ripstra told him: "You have one of the fake gold pieces made by the California Gold Mfg. Co. here in Chicago some 14 years ago."

The scheme of this company was to sell these pieces to gyp jewelers and hock shops, who would put them in their windows in a velvet tray with a sign something like this: "To advertise we will exchange new gold pieces for old." They would give 6-karat fake \$5 gold pieces for real \$5 gold pieces, or a 50c. California gold piece (6-karat) for a half dollar of good money.

But the "fun" didn't last long. The U. S. Government closed in on them and cabbaged all the "gold" pieces and their dies. This broke up the affair, but there still seems to be a lot of their wares among collectors.

Always a Collector.

The other day I was out in Iowa. I went up in my mother's attic, and what an attic it proved to be! I found one Currier & Ives print. I found "evidence" that I had been a collector since I was 4 years old. I found my old "picture-card collection," which I formed, according to what my father wrote in the album, in 1891. I would not take \$1000 for this find.

I also found my two old stamp albums, U. S. and foreign, with no stamps added since 1904. Many pages full, not a stamp missing on many of the pages. This reminds me of Moritz Wormser's small stamp collection, 100 per cent. complete of the stamps of Bavaria that I saw while at a week-end numismatic visit at his home some years ago.

This proves that I have "always been a collector"—since I was 4 years old.

Mr. Currier and Mr. Ives.

There is a book issued here in America that I want to recommend to A. N. A. members. It is intensely interesting and has in it in colors more than twenty of the rarest Currier & Ives prints, including "The Life of The Hunter," sold at an auction recently for \$3000.

If you can't get this book of your book dealer (\$5), send me \$2 and I'll try and get you one out of a small lot that I know of here in Chicago that can be had for this price. These sold a year ago, due to rarity, at \$25, and you couldn't get one for less. My friend, Waldo Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, was in this morning and left Chicago with one of these under his arm. I recommend this as a "buy" even at \$5.

The Chicago Hobby Show.

The A. N. A. and Chicago Coin Club booth is ready. Frank Duffield sent sample copies of *The Numismatist* to be given out. The Chicago Coin Club will hand out letters inviting collectors to the club meetings. Harry Wilson is to be there with A. N. A. application blanks for new members. Dr. Rackus is exhibiting part of his interesting collection. Radio stations and Chicago newspapers are broadcasting news about the show. More news will come next month about this big hobby show.

W. F. Dunham.

When I was "new" in the A. N. A. I heard wonderful stories about the marvelous coin collection of W. F. Dunham. How he went East to an auction and brought home to Chicago for a couple of thousand-odd dollars one of the most famous of the 1804 dollars and one of those with the best history. I heard about how J. Pierpont Morgan sent a representative to Mr. Dunham to buy his 1822 \$5 gold piece, first offering \$25,000, then \$50,000, and then \$75,000, and Mr. Dunham telling Mr. Morgan's buyer that "Mr. Morgan did not have enough money to buy this coin of him" and sent him away. I marveled at Mr. Dunham's exhibit of Papal medals at the 1920 A. N. A. convention.

W. F. Dunham was for years one of the best-advertised coin collectors in Chicago, and rightly so. He had coins—great rarities and sets—always "perfection" as to condition. He possesses one of the two known 2c. black Jackson encased postage stamps. The other one, which at one time was owned by me, now is, I believe, in the private collection of B. Max Mehl, of Texas.

25c. Paper Money "Payable in Gold Dust."

In 1849 the Miners' Bank of Savings of San Francisco issued fractional paper money "payable in gold dust." I am trying to locate specimens of these notes for illustration purposes. Will collectors having copies write me?

Virgil M. Brand.

Next month, I am going to tell you about Virgil M. Brand and the Brand coin collection. This is perhaps the largest and most valuable coin collection ever amassed in the history of the world, the bullion value alone being half a million dollars.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Green Room of Hotel Grady, Atlanta. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1261 Gordon St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Beaver Valley Coin Club, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Meets fourth Friday each month at Grand Hotel, corner Eleventh street and Eighth avenue, Beaver Falls. Sherman L. Roney, Secretary and Treasurer, 2512 Seventh avenue, Beaver Falls.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Stuart M. Mosher, Secretary, 129 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Ray E. Ballinger, Secretary, 222 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. M. A. Powells, Secretary, 6406 S. Whipple St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. William J. Schultz Secretary, 419 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. George L. Andrews, Secretary, 68 East Dominion Blvd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month. W. F. Schultz, Secretary, 1123 Oak Cliff Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Detroit-Leland Hotel. Clifton A. Temple, Secretary, 1247 Coplin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month in Y M C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 201, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Charles W. Foster, Secretary, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Meyer H. Lewis, Secretary, 1412 East Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets second Friday of each month at the Home Saving Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 20, Percy H. Webb, Esq., president, in the chair.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited an aureus of Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, struck at Antioch (Cohen 6.) Weight 110 grains. Rev., CONCORDIAE. Abundance seated to the left. In view of the excessive rarity of any gold coin of this empress, the perfect condition of this specimen is remarkable.

Mr. Percy H. Webb showed an early treaty noble of Edward III.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a Portuguese silver ten, five and two-and-a-half escudos, all dated 1932, and nickel escudo dated 1928, and a Jersey bronze twelfth of a shilling dated 1931 with new reverse designed by Mr. G. E. K. Gray.

Mr. Lawrence continued his description of the coinage of Edward III. The treaty coinages from 1361 to 1369 were first considered. These consisted of the complete set both in gold and silver. To the latter class Mr. Lawrence was able to add the farthing, a unique specimen, which he showed. A description of the stop on the groats included saltires on both sides, with annulets on the obverse. The mark before Edward, an annulet on both gold and silver, served to connect the two metals and was shown to be the last issue of the treaty coins, and mules are known of this and the post-treaty 1369-1377 issues. This led to a short description of the later coinage when the French title was restored to the coinage. The rare four title groat and the Di Gra. half groat were referred to, and also the farthing. No quarter nobles or halfpence were stated to be known. The story was illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. Lawrence also showed a fine series of coins to illustrate the paper.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—201st meeting, October 6th. Members present: Messrs. Curto, Dively, Dodd, Fulton, Rapp, Duff, Hanna, Farnham, Dworowski, Piotrowski, Temple, Kling, Stehfest and Needels. Visitor, Mr. Hartwell. The meeting was called to order by the acting president, Mr. C. Temple. There were many communications received, due to the fine press notices

regarding the club. There were several letters asking for information relative to joining the club.

The exhibition committee reported further regarding frames for exhibiting specimens and will report further at a later meeting.

A motion was made and carried that two of the 200th meeting medals be placed in the cabinet of the Detroit Coin Club.

Mr. Telfer, a new coin dealer in Detroit, was called upon for a few words and told of a collection of coins which he will offer for sale shortly.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: Very fine official medal of the Detroit Bi-Centennial Committee (1901) showing the first house in Detroit on obverse and the reverse showing coats-of-arms of England, France and the United States, under which Detroit has been governed. The reverse also had a suitable inscription to commemorate the founding of Fort Ponchartrain in 1701.

Mr. Dodd: Set of seven pieces of German New Guinea, from 1 pfennig to 5 marks.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—202nd meeting, October 20th. Members present: Messrs. Brisley, Hubel, Noyes, Duff, Temple, Dodd, Curto, Fulton, Stehfest, Kling and Bradlin. Visitors, Messrs. Betron, Tremonti, Telfer, Brown and Mattison. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Brisley.

Several communications were received from persons having coins and asking for information regarding value. All communications were the result of press notices.

Exhibition committee reported regarding frames for exhibition purposes and will report further at the next meeting.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Richard Telfer, and was turned over to the membership committee.

The president, Mr. Brisley, conveyed the greetings of Mr. and Mrs. Boyer to the Detroit Coin Club. The president also advised that Mr. and Mrs. Boyer expect to visit the club some time in the near future.

The president then called upon Mr. Betron, the stamp and coin editor of the Detroit News, and welcomed him to the club.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—212th meeting, September 14. Members present: Messrs. Pond, Gaylord, Stone, Oliver, Drowne, Morse, Morris, Parsons, Paul-hus and Bigelow.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Morse: The badge of the A. N. A. convention; two \$20 broken-bank bills of the Mechanics Bank of Savannah, Ga., with Nos. 1+64-A-5, with a No. 5 A-5 of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Co., also No. 5.

Mr. Pond: A prosperity check issued by the Papaco Valley National Bank of Watsonville, with 68 endorsements, also a fine collection of broken-bank bills in beautiful condition. Several pieces of the wooden money issued in the State of Washington and the oyster money.

Mr. Parsons: Fifteen-cent bill on the Holyoke Bank of Northampton, marked Florence Sewing Machine Co. Several letters dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century, before envelopes were used.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Morse that the members bring to the October meeting any items pertaining to Webster and Lafayette.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—October 12th, President Gaylord in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Gaylord, Pond, Morris, Oliver, Drowne, Paul-hus, Parsons and Morse. Secretary Bigelow being on a vacation, John E. Morse acted as secretary.

As it had been suggested that the evening be a Webster and Lafayette meeting, several members made exhibits of much interest.

A. W. Morris showed six fine medals of Lafayette and 25 others which were issued during the Lafayette period.

Emerson G. Gaylord showed a bust in solid bronze of Daniel Webster, and every member present declared it to be the best bust of Webster known. It also had great local interest as it was made by the old Ames Mfg. Co. in the 1870s.

Frank MacCarthy, of Longmeadow, the well known authority on antiques, loaned the club some very rare Webster items.

A Silvertype of Capt. Brewster was shown in original case.

John E. Morse showed a medal of Webster in original case in bronze. It was of the period of the 1850s and probably issued soon after his death. Also shinplaster of New York with portrait of Webster printed on it, small steel oval engraving, cut out of old time broken-bank bill; folio of Webster engravings from an estate and oval portrait of Webster in colors and one of a series of prominent people done by E. C. Middleton, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1863.

Myron J. Parsons showed a very fine Lafayette medal of a very rare type.

The beautiful Washington medal, issued for the U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the U. S. mint, was shown and is the property of the Springfield Coin Club. This is the most beautiful medal issued during the 200th anniversary of the birth of President Washington.

It was voted to make an exhibit of numismatic items at the Springfield Stamp Club exhibit, in February, 1933, at Springfield.

Although there were only eight members present, they made up for those who remained away, by their great interest in a very fine exhibit.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—124th meeting, Sept. 26. The meeting opened with President Lloyd in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Girmann, Miller, Whittall, Becker, Taylor, Stoaks, Bixby, Draudt, Covert, Hopkins, Lange, Lloyd and Spaeth.

A communication was read from Mr. Ferguson, in Montreal, who sent to the club collection a Buffalo Pan-American medal awarded to a Canadian firm, Labatt, London, Ontario. This is the first of its kind to be shown to the club.

Correspondence from the Societe Roma was also read. A medal received from the United States Government was displayed.

A discussion was carried on concerning a joint meeting of the Jamestown, Rochester, Medina and Buffalo coin clubs. A suggestion was made to invite the stamp club to join us in this meeting. Matter tabled until next meeting.

Mr. Spaeth suggested that we prepare a coin exhibit for the Y. M. C. A. during their membership drive on October 11. Several members signified their willingness to exhibit. Messrs. Draudt, Taylor, Hopkins and Girmann were appointed to work on the exhibit.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Girmann: Pine Tree shilling in fine condition.

Mr. Draudt: 1855 proof cent; 1795 ex. f. cent; 1797 v. f. cent; collection of Indian relics; collection of Spanish pieces-of-eight; Grant and Sherman fractional currency with wide margin.

Mr. Lloyd: U. S. notes 1874 and '78, \$2 and \$1, uncirculated.

Mr. Hopkins: U. S. purple heart medal; Napoleon Lombardy crown medal.

Mr. Taylor: Spoon made of the coins of Kreuger of the South African Republic; commemorative ruble of Nicholas II of 1913. Pine Tree shilling in very fine condition.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—125th meeting, October 10, President Lloyd in the chair. Members responding to roll call: Messrs. Becker, Gilroy, Lloyd, Hopkins, Miller, Mosher, Whittall, Taylor, Stoaks, Draudt and Spaeth.

A motion was passed requesting each member of the B. N. A. to make a special effort to contribute material to The Numismatist, the A. N. A. publication, and that such contributions be prepared with the purpose of raising the standard of The Numismatist.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Lloyd that a membership in the B. N. A. include a membership in the A. N. A., the latter membership fee to be borne by the B. N. A. The matter was tabled after an interesting and lengthy discussion.

A motion was carried to the effect that the Colonial paper money and the Masonic Chapter pennies belonging to the club collection be placed as a temporary exhibit in the Buffalo Historical Society Building.

Stuart Mosher extended an invitation from Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the Buffalo Museum of Natural Science, inviting members to exhibit numismatic material in the museum. Several members expressed a desire to take advantage of this opportunity and the secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Hamlin for his kind invitation.

Mr. Gilroy donated to the club collection a large bronze medal issued by

Spencer Kellog & Son, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Meldrum token issued during the Pan-American Exposition in 1901 and 17 Buffalo Tradesmen's tokens.

Mr. Lloyd donated a Washington Bi-Centennial Medal, 1732-1932.

The Club's funds were used to purchase for the Club's collection, a medal issued by the Erie County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Buffalo Centennial medal, 1832-1932; ten Pan-American medals and tokens.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Gilroy: A complete set, 29 pieces of Buffalo Civil War tokens, lacking one, in very fine condition; Buffalo Centennial medal in bronze, 1932.

Mr. Lloyd: Washington Bi-Centennial medal by Bastian Brothers; 250 broken-bank notes.

Mr. Taylor: Pattern Gothic crown of 1853; Russian commemorative coin of 1613-1913, showing the heads of Ivan the Terrible and Nicolas III.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Eighth meeting, October 11, 1932, with Vice-President Wrightson presiding. Members present: Messrs. Evans, Cook, Wrightson, Gattschalk, Clarke, Korb, Young, Bluestone, Gumaer and Lewis. Visitor, A. Atlas Leve.

Application for membership received from Jack O. Young and was accepted.

Our publicity promoter is on the job. Our name is now listed on the Onondaga Hotel bulletin and we are getting quite a few write-ups in the newspapers.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Evans: Obsolete bank bills.

Mr. Bluestone: Legal tender and minor U. S. coins.

Mr. Cook: Collection of large U. S. cents.

Mr. Clarke: Local very rare crisp notes.

After adjournment our regular auction sale conducted by Barney Bluestone was held.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Ninth meeting, October 25, Vice-President Wrightson in the chair. Members present were Wrightson, Bluestone, T. O. Young, J. O. Young, Clarke, Korb, Cook, Lewis and Gattschalk.

Application for membership received from Mr. A. Atlas Leve, which was accepted.

Mr. Korb presented a list of books and catalogues relating to numismatics at the Syracuse Public Library.

Plans for our growth and best interests were discussed, and as we have a number of live wires some action will certainly develop.

After the regular business meeting, a spirited auction sale of some nice coins, medals and paper money was conducted by our expert auctioneer, Barney Bluestone.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—474th meeting, October 10, President Lindboe presiding. Present: Messrs. Lange, Kaufman, Brownell, Sunday, Horner, Amberg, Lewis, Plumb, Gillette, Becker, G. J. Lindboe, Sierka, G. J. Bauer, Sloane, French, Parker and Foster.

Mr. Amberg presented a plan to have as the subject for a meeting discussion and exhibit, Rochester tokens and other local numismatics. It was decided to have a different subject for each meeting and to start with the November 1 meeting with election tokens, badges, etc.

Mr. Gillette exhibited a large collection of store cards arranged alphabetically, including quite a few Rochester items.

After Mr. Gillette's fine exhibit the meeting was adjourned for cider and doughnuts as a stimulant for the auction.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—475th meeting, November 1, President Lindboe presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Horner, Gillette, Lange, Amberg, Parker, Plumb, Moore, G. J. Lindboe, Kaufman, Kolb, Sierka, Sloane, Dr. French, Sunday, G. J. Bauer and Foster. Guests, M. Quigley and Frank Kinsky.

A letter from the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was read regarding their coming annual meeting on the 9th of November.

The application of Mr. J. B. Harzinski for membership was unanimously voted upon and Mr. Harzinski became a member.

A joint meeting with the Jamestown, Medina and Buffalo clubs, to be held in Buffalo, was proposed. As we were asked to set a date it was decided that we could be in Buffalo about 3 P. M. Saturday, November 19. The secretary was instructed to write to the Buffalo club.

Messrs. Bauer, French and Gillette exhibited quite a few interesting election badges and tokens.

After the auction the questions were discussed and the meeting was adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—October 18, J. H. Hardwick, president of the Club, presiding. Those present were: Messrs. Hardwick, Gonzales, Morgan, Granade, Ketchem, Cabe and Warner. Visitors were: Messrs. E. C. Williams, J. W. Smith, S. H. Manget and Milton H. Cullen.

After a short period of appraising coins brought in by visitors, the meeting was called to order.

Mr. J. W. Smith and Mr. Milton H. Cullen were elected to membership.

Mr. Hardwick read a short article on "The Morgan Type Dollar," giving most interesting facts in the life of Miss Williams, whose profile appears upon it.

After looking over Mr. Morgan's display of coins, the meeting adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—November 1st. The following were present: Messrs. Pattillo, Gonzales, Granade, Ketchem, Cate, Morgan, Tomlinson, Cullen, Hardwick and W. J. Warner.

On account of so many members being absent, it was decided that the election should be postponed until the next meeting. However a tentative list of officers was nominated, to be presented to the club, as follows: E. P. Tomlinson, president; H. C. Pattillo, first vice-president; E. P. Morgan, second vice-president; W. J. Warner, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Nour was absent from our meeting, due to illness, and the club wrote him a letter expressing their regret of his inability to attend, hoping that he would soon be well and back to the meeting again.

There was some discussion of securing permanent quarters for the club, but no decision was reached. The President appointed a committee to make the proper investigations and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Gonzales made a talk commending Mr. Hardwick's record as president for the past year.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—141st regular and 11th annual meeting, November 9th. Fifty-one members and their wives and guests sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock. Due to the illness of our president, Vice-President Budde presided.

During the dinner door prizes appropriate to the occasion were presented to the holders of the lucky numbers. After the dinner Mr. Walker, a member of the entertainment committee, took charge of the program and, in cap and gown, proceeded to burlesque the Electoral College. Mr. Budde was presented as dean of the college and said a few words appropriate to the occasion and then introduced the officers elect. The secretary, as registrar, then read a few letters and telegrams from those unable to attend. Several of the out-of-town guests were then presented with imaginary honorary degrees in lieu of an introduction, and then each member and guest was asked to stand and introduce himself and name his collecting specialty.

Mr. Reidenbach and Mr. Aldrich then gave a very entertaining little skit for the benefit of the guests and the meeting was adjourned to the exhibit room. A novelty of the entertainment was the fact that not a single member or guest was called on to make a speech.

The club had purchased twenty-five cases, as voted at the last regular meeting, and these had been arranged during the afternoon and the exhibits arranged. Bridge tables and prizes were provided for the ladies and the next two hours were spent in examining the exhibits, renewing acquaintances and swapping stories.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. T. James Clarke: California quarter, half and one dollar gold coins;

U. S. one, three, five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar gold. A set of three U. S. four dollar gold, metric, and goloid metric in the original case. Russian platinum coins, Hudson Bay tokens and the iron Rosa Americana coin which is unique.

Mr. Hunt: A number of tokens and Bungtowns.

Dr. Henderson: Specimens of wampum, German encased stamps, and some rare Lincoln items.

Mr. Gibbs: A wonderful display of curious monies of the world, all titled with descriptive matter.

Howard Gibbs: Broken-bank bills, Colonial currency, early checks and receipts from Cincinnati.

Mr. Brohl: Commemorative halves, foreign thalers, and some fine specimens of Swedish plate money.

Mr. Walker: A remarkable collection of Lincolniana, including a number not listed by King.

Mr. Joers: A fine collection of fractional currency, including a fifty-cent Spinner with red back, signed by John Allison and John C. New, one of the rarities of the fractional currency series.

Mr. Isitt: Civil War tokens mounted in a frame and spelling the words "Civil War Tokens." Also a set of the Cleveland three-cent street-car tokens mounted in a frame, together with a photo of a large aluminum casting in the form of the tokens which had been presented to former Mayor Johnson of Cleveland.

Mr. Aldrich: A set of proof coins of the year 1900.

Mr. Glickman: A fine collection of commemorative halves and U. S. Colonial coins. Also some foreign silver.

Judge Sawicki: Remarkable display of coins and medals of Poland, all in exceptional condition and all attributed.

Mr. Reidenbach: A few choice Imperial Roman sestertii in practically uncirculated condition.

Dr. Sargis: A great number of Roman first bronzes and Roman and Byzantine gold coins in very fine condition. Also a fine collection of coins of the ancients.

Mr. Molnar: A general collection of U. S. and foreign coins and three sheets of Russian Imperial hard-time money. These were in the form of postage stamps and in denominations of one, two and three kopeks.

Mr. Windau: A collection of U. S. quarter eagles, comprising about thirty different dates, together with an article about their coinage.

Mr. Sikorski: Complete set of commemorative half dollars and about fifty U. S. halves in proof condition.

Mr. Gregor: Set of U. S. commemorative half dollars and a set of all types of the U. S. silver coinage in uncirculated and proof condition.

Mr. Budde: About a hundred specimens of Colonial and Continental currency, showing the different types and size of bills used by the different colonies and including a few real rarities.

Mr. Boyer: A fac-simile of a reward poster of a runaway slave that he has in his collection.

Mr. Freeman: Thirty Civil War cards and twenty scrip and broken-bank bills of Cleveland, also about fifty broken-bank bills of Ohio.

A committee of three non-interested persons were appointed to judge the exhibits, as in the past, and the awards were as follows:

Advanced Class—First, Howard Gibbs; Second, Rohe Reidenbach; Third, Judge Sawicki.

Novice Class—First, Dr. Y. A. Sargis; Second, Edmund H. Windau; Third, Thomas Isitt.

Many of the members stayed until the wee small hours of the morning, but some sixty people went away acclaiming it the best annual meeting the club has ever had.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 24. The Society met at the City Club at 6.30 P. M., the president in the chair. Present: Messrs. Wardner, Faelten, Stafford, Gifford, Wheeler, Blaney, Willey, F. O. Brown, Nichols and Storer, and Mr. Moran as guest of Mr. Nichols.

Dr. Storer was appointed secretary pro tem, Mr. Pond being ill.

Mr. Nichols read an interesting and highly instructive paper on U. S. Paper Money Since 1861, illustrated by his large and valuable collection. Mr.

Nichols traced the history of the many issues and varieties, paying particular attention to the national bank issues and the Federal Reserve notes.

The President expressed the cordial thanks of the society to Mr. Nichols for his paper.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blaney: Costa Rica, Spanish 8 reals, 4 edges clipped and counter-stamped small sun and mountains. Dominica, center plug for 4 reales with 16 crenellations. St. Kitts, Mexican 8 reales with round hole of 15 mm. England, Mexican 8 reales of 1792 with large bust of Geo. III. England, Peruvian 8 reales of 1792 with small bust of Geo. III. England, Spain, 4 reales of 1792 with small bust of Geo. III.

Mr. Gifford: Croix du Combattant; Japan Victory medal; Greece Victory medal; Franklin School medal of 1822.

Mr. Stafford: Jackson Peace medal in silver; British Mercantile Marine medal; the Attila-Aquileia medal.

Mr. Brown: The McPherson-Little Monitor medal; the store card of Wright, Harvard, Mass.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—57th monthly meeting, November 1st, President Kennedy presiding. Members present: Messrs. Ballinger, Brown, Caldwell, Carey, Devore, Gilhousen, Haas, Harbeck, Hazelton, Herrling, Jorgensen, Kean, Kirkpatrick, Ed Lee, Kenneth Lee, Mansbach, Palmer, Sandaker and Wilson. Visitors, W. E. May, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowles and Paul Brooks.

By unanimous vote Mr. W. E. May was elected to membership in the club. Membership application received from Mr. J. Cowles.

A motion was made by Dr. Harbeck, duly seconded and carried, declaring the intention of the club to amend Article V of the by-laws, regarding election of officers.

A motion was made and carried that the January meeting be held in conjunction with a dinner. Messrs Harbeck, Carey and Ballinger were appointed as temporary dinner committee.

Mr. Cowles, the speaker of the evening, had as his subject, the restoration of coins. In restoring coins Mr. Cowles uses no cyanide or other harmful chemicals. Nothing is added to or taken away from the coin. He can, however, clean, oxidize or produce a coin of any desired color. His process is a reversal of the action that marred the coin, thus changing oxidation back to silver or copper. He stated that Mr. Stoddard has spent approximately \$60,000 on his collection and invited the club members to call and view the collection and enlighten themselves as to his method of restoring coins. He said that an article on his subject will appear in the January, 1933, issue of Popular Science. Following Mr. Cowles' interesting discourse the meeting adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—165th meeting called to order by President R. E. Davis, November 2. Members present: Messrs. C. S. Carlson, Rosholm, Visco, Barger, Gilmore, Josephson, Stolt, Petersen, Powills, Strubinger, Dr. Luttenberger, Kaefer, Hewitt, Budvitis, Dr. Skeen, Cederlund, Milcarek, Ronning, A. F. Thomas, Ripstra, Kraleski, Spitz, Boyer, Kopicki, S. Wilson, Blomquist, Grant, Cristobal, M. W. Schwartz, R. E. Davis, Rayson, Vogel, Green, H. T. Wilson, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Ripstra and Mrs. Boyer. Present as visitors were Mrs. Petersen, Messrs. P. N. Mitoeo, A. F. Tharp, J. Giron, Pantrelli and Taft.

A communication from the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio, relative to their 11th annual meeting and banquet, was received.

The resignation of Mr. Fowler was received and accepted.

Mr. Boyer outlined in detail the arrangements for the annual Antiques, Hobby and Collectors' Exposition and advised that Mr. Cederlund would take charge of exhibits.

A paper on the tercentennial of Gustavus II Adolphus, King of Sweden, in which the famous battle for religious supremacy was fought on the Plains of Lutzen, November 6, 1632, and announcing the issue of a 2-kroner coin by the Swedish Government, was presented by Mr. Carlson. The commemorative coin will be donated to the club's collection by Mr. Carlson at a later date.

Mr. Davis gave a very interesting talk on the American Colonial coins, touching in detail the high spots of the various outstanding colony coinages

which later was to create that interesting field for the numismatist. The talk was illustrated by a representative and choice collection of coins of the period.

The committee on exhibits submitted its announcement of an exhibit of coins for the December meeting as follows: Canada, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, United States Territorial Gold, and the West Indies.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Carlson: A Judea mite of Herod the Great; Judea, A. D. 26-36, mite of Pontius Pilate, rare; the widow's mite; four different types of the widow's mite or lepton, all over 1800 years old; Chinese knife money, B. C. 700; Swedish plate money, half daler, Silf Mynt in center, and crowned at each corner, size $4 \times 3 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, weighing 13 oz., counterstamped F. R. S., 1736; 1 daler, Silf Mynt in center, $5 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches, weighing 1 lb., counterstamped AFRS, 1758.

Mr. Cederlund: Sierra Leone (British colony in Africa), four quarter segments cut from Spanish-American 8 reals, counterstamped with a crown W. R.; Connecticut cent, 1786, counterstamped on obverse B. PRATT in an oblong depression; Rosa Americana penny, 1723, counterstamped obverse with an annulet and a rosace, probably for West Indies (?).

Mr. Davis: 96 early American Colonial coins.

Mr. Powells: 50 varieties of medals commemorating the George Washington Bicentennial; 3 Persian 10 tomans.

An auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

NORTHAMPTON (MASS.) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 2, President Myron J. Parsons, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Kohler, Bigelow, Joyce, Parsons, Lampron, Paul-hus, Hill, Roberts, Drown and Miller. Visitors, John E. Morse and Howard Tacy.

Mr. Kohler exhibited a complete set of commemorative half dollars in mint condition, two of each kind mounted in small, neat frames showing both obverse and reverse; also a handsome large plaque of Lindbergh and a plaster plaque of Washington.

Mr. Morse exhibited a beautiful large medal of Daniel Webster; his portrait done in oil colors with oval frame; engravings and wood cuts; also two old bank notes bearing his likeness.

Mr. Drowne exhibited handsome wooden medals made at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, all in perfect condition.

Mr. Roberts showed a dollar bill of 1862.

Messrs. Miller and Tacy: Each showed a miscellaneous lot of coins.

An auction was held at which many coins were disposed of.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—206th meeting of the society was called to order by President Wyman, October 26th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Landecker, Wernstrom, Roy Hill, Goodman, Littleton, Hicks, Smoots, Wilson, Sherow, Rausch, Thomson, Brandon, Hansen, Jakobsen, Webb and H. L. Hill. Guests, Messrs. De Selms and Hagopjan.

President Wyman spoke with regard to the A. N. S. "Development of Coinage" exhibit, which he has arranged to have on display at the De Young Museum in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. This exhibit consists of 260 coins in gold, silver, bronze and nickel and allows 10 coins to each country, beginning before 500 B. C. President Wyman is to speak at the Museum on the exhibit on November 11th and there is to be considerable newspaper publicity.

The membership committee announced the receipt of applications for membership from R. H. Hinckle and Charles C. De Selms. The two gentlemen were duly elected to membership.

Mr. Wernstrom conveyed to the society greetings from Farran Zerbe. He also exhibited an iron "Gizi penny" in the shape of a spike about a foot long and used as money on the northwest coast of Liberia.

The program for the evening consisted of the fourth and final part of the South American Series, which were covered by interesting talks as follows: W. Kraft, Columbia, Dutch and French Guiana; H. L. Hansen, Argentina and Venezuela.

Mr. Thomson and other members displayed recent fine acquisitions.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—November 10th. Present: Messrs. Hunt, Morris, Sallach, Eastwood, Kerr, Buterbaugh, Reinhart, Keitzer, H. D. Gibbs and Barker. Dr. Miller was present as a visitor. Mr. Hunt, the president, in the chair.

Publications on view included *The Numismatist*, Annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1927, Hobbies, Stamps, and auction catalog of Leo Hamburger, Frankfort, Germany.

Mr. S. K. Eastwood read an article of numismatic interest from a recent copy of *Hobbies*. Following this there was a discussion of various topics including the current A. N. A. Club Bulletin which was passed around.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Eastwood: British copper coins of George II, George III, George IV and William IV; also an uncirculated set of coppers of Jamaica, Edward VII.

Mr. Keitzer: U. S. \$1 bill, "History Instructing Youth"; \$10 Treasury note, series of 1869, signed by Allison and Spinner; \$10 silver certificate, series of 1869, signed by Lyons and Roberts; gold \$2.50 Sesquicentennial issue and \$3 of 1854; small copper cents of 1871-1872; silver half dollar, 1892, Columbian issue.

Mr. Hunt: A 100-piece collection of Bungtowns bearing such names as Alfred the Great, George II, George III, Colonel Kirk, Oliver Cromwell, Shakespeare, Brutus Sextus and many others. The center of the die industry making coins to ship to Pennsylvania was Birmingham, hence the term Bungtown, a colloquialism of the name Birminghamtown.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 1, President Marks in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marks, Marlier, Locker, Laughlin, Gaede, Hoffman, Barrett, McCune, Eastwood, Piper, Hunt, Friesell, Manning and Gies.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Marks: U. S. half dollars from 1794 to 1836.

Mr. Marlier: Ancient tetradrachms of Caulonia, Metapontum, Sybaris, Thrace-Lysimachus, Pergamus, Cephaloedum, Macedon, Cyme, Galatia, Syracuse, Philistis, Bactria, Phoenicia, Tyre, Syria, Argos and Pheneus.

Mr. Locker: Two proof sets of gold, 1908, sand blast, and 1909, brilliant.

Mr. Hunt: 18 varieties of Voce Populi coppers.

Mr. Laughlin: 5 potin-silver tetradrachms of Egypt; large bronze of Ptolemy III; two middle bronze, portrait of Cleopatra.

Mr. Gaede: \$50 octagonal gold, Augustus Humbert, U. S. assayer of gold, 880 thousands—1851—without 50 in center on reverse.

Mr. Hoffman: 19 half dollars, 1802 to 1864 S. mint; \$3 gold piece, 1854; California gold quarter.

Mr. Piper: Washington plaque in bronze, by Laura Gardin Frazer; bronze of Lindbergh; Fourth Issue, Society of Medalists; Madonna and Child, bronze plaque.

Mr. McCune: Half cents of 1800-3-4-5-7-9-25-26-34-35-49-50; 27 U. S. Cents, 1807 to 1857; six three-cent pieces, 1866 to 1871.

Mr. Manning: Eagles, 1797-1801, uncirculated; 1794-1806-1807 U. S. half dollars.

Mr. Gies: Half cents of 1793, G. 3; 1795, No. 3, lettered edge; 1795, No. 4, plain edge; 1795, No. 6, thick planchet, without pole. U. S. half dollars, two 1805 over 4, H. 3, one very fine and the other very good, with badly broken obv. die; 1877, P. M., uncir. quarter, 1818; 20c. piece, 1875 CC; 1845 cent; 1861 silver dollar, and 6 foreign silver coins.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—14th meeting, November 14th, Dr. Henderson in the chair, with the following members present: Messrs. Dunlap, Burton, E. C. Henderson, Savage and Andrews. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Miss Burton, George Dean, Martin, Jewett, James Patterson and Victor Chambers.

After communications were read the business of deciding features for the annual meeting was taken up and it was decided to hold a banquet in the Neil House College Grill, and an exhibition and election of new officers in the Pine Room, which is the society's regular meeting room.

After the business session was over an auction was held at which time some very nice coins were sold.

BE PROMPT

We wish it were possible to impress upon the members of the A. N. A. the importance of prompt renewals for 1933.

All membership expire December 31, 1932, and dues and subscription to The Numismatist for 1933 are payable in advance. The by-laws provide that renewals before April 1 shall be considered as paid in advance. But it is much better to make your payments during December or January than in February or March.

Early in December General Secretary Wilson sends out bills for renewals, and the best time to make payment is the day you receive your bill.

Subscriptions to The Numismatist are discontinued April 1 to those who have not renewed by that date. The by-laws also provide that subscriptions to The Numismatist after April 1 shall be \$3 a year (instead of \$2), in addition to the dues of \$1.

A. N. A. Dues, \$1.00.

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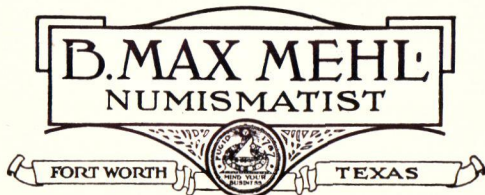
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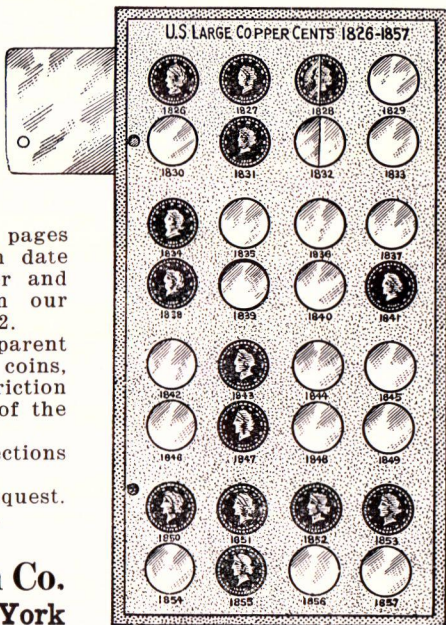
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